



COMBINED CIRCULARS

ON

CANADA,

AUSTRALIA & NEW

ZEALAND,

AND

SOUTH AFRICA.

ISSUED BY THE

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

34, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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JANUARY, 1912.

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JANUARY, 1912.

FREE.



Emigrants' Information Office,
34 (late 31), Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

NOTE 1.—The Emigrants' Information Office was established by Her late Majesty's Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at more than 1,350 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Countries may be seen.

NOTE 3.—Letters to the Emigrants' Information Office need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

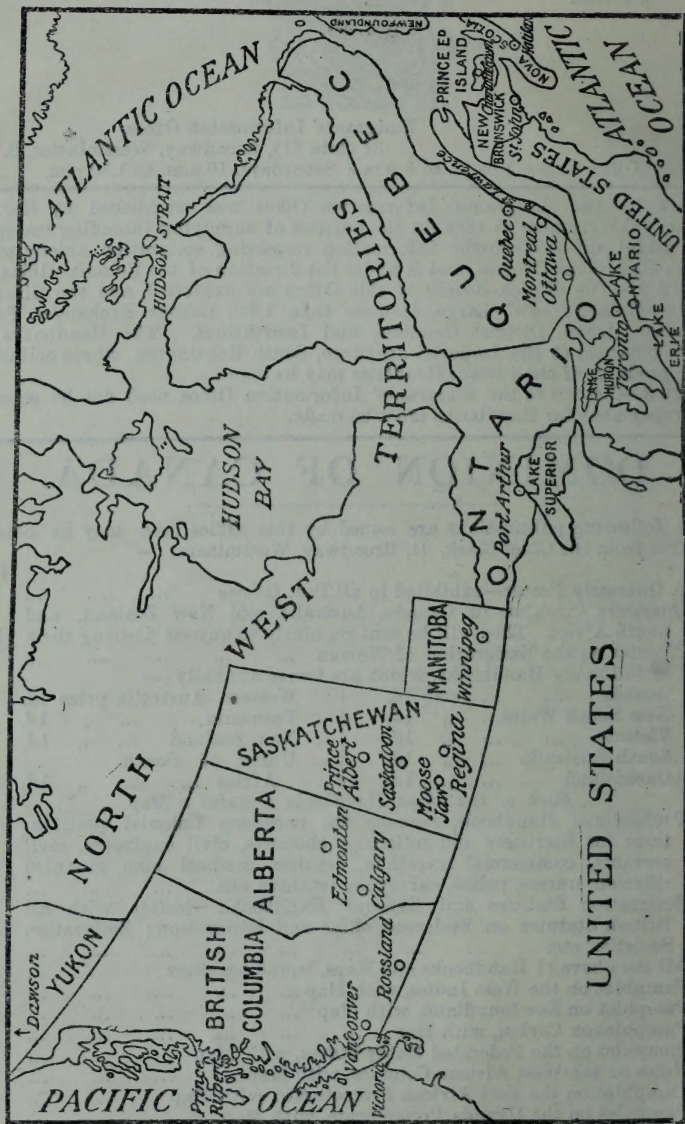
DOMINION OF CANADA.

The following publications are issued by this Office, and may be obtained post free from the Chief Clerk, 34, Broadway, Westminster :—

	Price.
I. A Quarterly Poster—exhibited in all Post Offices	Free.
II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them	Free.
III. Circular on the Emigration of Women	Free.
IV. The following Handbooks, which are issued annually :—	
Canada price 1 <i>d</i> .	Western Australia price 1 <i>d</i> .
New South Wales... .. 1 <i>d</i> .	Tasmania 1 <i>d</i> .
Victoria 1 <i>d</i> .	New Zealand 1 <i>d</i> .
South Australia 1 <i>d</i> .	Union of South
Queensland 1 <i>d</i> .	Africa 1 <i>d</i> .
<i>Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.</i>	
Professional Handbook, showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, nurses, police, surveyors, teachers, etc.	3 <i>d</i> .
Emigration Statutes and General Handbook: <i>dealing with all British Statutes on Emigrant ships and Emigration; Emigration Societies, etc.</i>	3 <i>d</i> .
All the above 11 Handbooks and Maps, bound together	2 <i>s</i> .
V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map	1 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map	1 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on the Federated Malay States, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
Notes on the West African Colonies, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on the East African Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on the Uganda Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
Pamphlet on the Nyasaland Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d</i> .
VI. <i>On Foreign Countries.</i>	
United States Circular	Free.
Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America)	6 <i>d</i> .
Handbook on the Argentine Republic, with Map	2 <i>d</i> .

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SKETCH MAP OF CANADA.



Canada is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

1. It is no use for you to go to Canada unless you try and adapt yourself to local conditions and to respect local feelings. You must be content to learn at first, rather than teach. Many emigrants have failed because they forgot this.

2. You must not expect that everything is done in Canada in the same way as it is in England, Scotland, or Ireland. Remember that Canada is a great Dominion with long settled laws, habits, and customs, which are not to be changed at the bidding of every new arrival. When you have been a little while in Canada you will value them also.

3. Every country has its own methods of work, and in Canada you will often find the arrangement of the workshop or the farm, and the tools you will use, different from those at home. You will soon accustom yourself to the change, if you try.

4. Do not, above all things, try to impress on your Canadian employer how much better we do things in England, for it will only make him dislike you and perhaps not care to keep you in his employ. Canadians often resent criticism of their country or its methods, but you should remember that they have been working in Canada long before you were born, and that they are more likely than a stranger like yourself to know what suits that country best.

5. You must be prepared to work hard, and often for longer hours than in the United Kingdom. There is no leisured class in Canada, but everyone is a worker.

6. You should beware of strangers, and always apply to the Dominion Land or Immigration Agents, *see* p. 9. You, *especially if you have your family with you*, should have enough money in your pocket on landing to meet the necessary travelling expenses, and to tide over the time between your landing and your actually getting work and earning money; but you should take care to conceal your resources from others. *See* Caution on p. 4.

7. You should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom you know nothing—until at all events you have examined the land for yourself, and have taken independent advice as to its quality and value, validity of title, encumbrances, and unpaid taxes, (if any), etc.

8. You, *especially if you belong to an out-door trade*, like the building trades, which are very slack in the winter, should be prepared to take to other work than that of your own particular trade: many in the winter go to work in lumber camps in the forests.

9. You are recommended to accept the first fair offer of work, for trades are not so sharply defined as at home, though they are becoming considerably more specialised than they used to be. A carpenter, for instance, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper; or a mason as a bricklayer or stonecutter; or a ploughman, reaper, or farm labourer as a general labourer.

10. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour; cost of living, for instance, may wholly or partly cause it.

11. Emigrants have little chance of working their passages out on

board ship ; application must be made to the shipping companies only, but it is rarely granted.

12. You should not arrive in Canada during the winter months, *see* p. 11.

13. The Statutes relating to Emigration, and other information bearing on assistance given to intending emigrants, and the names of some Emigration Societies, will be found in the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, published by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d*.

14. The system of paying premiums in this country to gain instruction in farming in Canada is considered by the Canadian Government to be unnecessary ; in all cases it is a waste of money, and in many instances the payments are induced by fraudulent statements. Young men who are going to Canada in order to obtain a knowledge of farming are advised never to pay any fee of the kind to any agency, but to apply to the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, London, S.W., from whom full information on such subjects may be obtained, or to the Chief Clerk at the Emigrants' Information Office ; and on arrival in Canada to apply to one of the Agents mentioned on p. 9.

15. Cases having come to the notice of the Emigrants' Information Office of emigrants to Canada being deceived by extravagant promises of advantages held out by interested persons or syndicates, intending emigrants are strongly advised to obtain trustworthy information with regard to Canada from the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. ; or the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.

The following regulations are important to emigrants :—

(A) Made on March 19th, 1910.²

1. If an immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a family provided for under the next following regulation, intending to enter Canada, arrives at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of March and the thirtieth day of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of permission to enter Canada, have in his or her possession at the time of arrival, money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of at least 25 dols. (5*l*. 4*s*.), in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in Canada.

2. If an immigrant so intending to enter Canada is the head of a family and is accompanied by his or her family or any member or members thereof the foregoing regulations shall not apply to such family or the members thereof, but the said immigrant head of family shall have in his or her possession, in addition to the said sum of money and means of transport hereinbefore required, a further sum of money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, equivalent to 25 dols. (5*l*. 4*s*.) for each member of the said family of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and 12.50 dols. (2*l*. 12*s*.) for each member of the said family of the age of five years or upwards and under the age of eighteen years, and in addition tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport for all the said members of the family to their place of destination in Canada.

3. Every such immigrant arriving at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of November and the last

day of February, both inclusive, shall be subject to the foregoing regulations, with the substitution of 50 dols. (10*l.* 8*s.*) for 25 dols. and 25 dols. for 12.50 dols., wherever the said sums of 25 dols. and 12.50 dols. are mentioned in the said regulations.

4. Provided, however, that the immigration agent may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, exempt any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that—

(a) The immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(b) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(c) That the immigrant is one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative :—

(i.) Wife going to husband. (ii.) Child going to parent. (iii.) Brother or sister going to brother. (iv.) Minor going to married or independent sister. (v.) Parent going to son or daughter.

(B) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organisation for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organisation, or out of public moneys, are prohibited from landing or remaining in Canada, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Superintendent of Immigration, or in the case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter; but this prohibition *does not apply* to those who pay their own passages but use the machinery of an assisting society.

(c) Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant, within three years of his or her landing in Canada, has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada, or has become a professional beggar or public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison, hospital, or asylum or public charitable institution, or enters or remains in Canada contrary to the Immigration Act, 1910, he or she may, after investigation of the facts, be deported, together with all those dependent on him or her.

THE PROVINCES.

The Dominion of Canada is nearly as large as Europe. It is divided into nine Provinces, viz. :—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; and North-West Territories. The population at the Census of 1901 was 5,369,666, and is now estimated at about 7,489,781.

CLIMATE.

The climate is very healthy throughout the year, and the summers are drier and hotter than in Great Britain or Ireland. The winters vary greatly in the different parts of the country between the Atlantic and Pacific. They last from the middle of November or December to March or April, according to locality, and are very cold (the thermometer falling considerably below zero from time to time); they are, however, bright and dry, and the dryness of the air makes the cold less keenly felt. The winter sets in later in the Maritime Provinces and the Southern Districts of Ontario than in Quebec, or in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. West and South of Calgary in Alberta the winters are more open. On the Coast of British Columbia the winters are mild, but in the Northern interior the winters are similar to those of Eastern Canada.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND SOCIETIES.

There is no State Church, but there are numerous places of worship belonging to the different denominations. Excellent free schools are provided; the system is mainly compulsory (except in Manitoba) and unsectarian. Libraries, building, agricultural, and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, banks, saving banks, &c. are numerous throughout Canada. Members of friendly societies in any part of the United Kingdom should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in Canada.

MONEY.

The coins used in Canada are dollars and cents. One cent equals $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 100 cents equal one dollar, a dollar equals 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1*l.* a little under 5 dollars. The sign \$ is used to indicate the dollar. Emigrants are recommended not to carry their money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders, obtainable at any post office here, and payable to themselves at any post office in Canada.

TELEGRAPHS, RAILWAYS, POST, &c.

All the principal places are connected by telegraph, railway, or stage, and many by steamboat in the summer. There is a post from this country three or four times a week at 1*d.* per oz. for letters, 1*d.* for post cards, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for certain specified British magazines.

PASSAGES* AND FARES.

- (a.) There are no *free, assisted, or nominated passages* given by the Canadian Government.
- (b.) The *ordinary fares* by British steamers are as follows during the winter season (November to April) :—

* The Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, enacts that any one who by any fraud induces or attempts to induce a person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship is liable to fine or imprisonment.

From Belfast, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, London (viâ Havre), or Londonderry, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or St. John, New Brunswick :—

Third class or steerage	...	...	...	...	6 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s</i>
Second cabin	...	...	...	...	From 9 <i>l.</i>

Children, in the *second cabin*, from 1 to 12 years, half-fare, under 1 year, 1*l.* 10*s.* ; in the *third class or steerage*, from 1 to 12 years, half-fare, under 1 year, 10*s.*

FOOD.

The above fares include food, (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, medical attendance on board ship, and the following kit for steerage passengers :—Bed, pillow, blanket (in some cases white sheets in addition), plate, drinking cup, knife, fork, and spoon.

LUGGAGE.

Each adult in the steerage is allowed 10 and each child 5 cubic feet of luggage free, but only about 150 lbs. on Canadian railways, except in the case of those going to the Western Provinces, who are allowed 300 lbs. One box, 2 feet 6 inches long and 2 feet high and broad ; or two boxes, one 2 feet 5 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, and the other 2 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches high and broad, make up 10 cubic feet, but boxes of any size will do so long as 10 cubic feet are not exceeded. Third-class passengers are charged 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cubic foot for extra luggage. Mark "Wanted" on the luggage required for use during the voyage, which should not exceed 14 inches in height. Second cabin passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free, and are charged 9*d.* to 1*s.* per cubic foot for extra luggage. N.B.—No single piece of baggage exceeding 250 lbs. is carried on a passenger train in Canada, but must be sent by slow train at the owner's expense.

LENGTH OF VOYAGE.

The voyage takes from six to nine days. Vessels leave every few days in the open season for the above ports, but in winter for Halifax and St. John only, the ports of Quebec and Montreal being closed by ice from the end of November till the middle of April. Particulars as to dates of sailing and fares are advertised in the English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers, or may be obtained from the shipping companies, or the Canadian Government Agents (p. 23), or from this Office.

REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Steerage passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports are not protected by the Board of Trade regulations as to accommodation, food, medical attendance, &c., which apply to emigrant ships only which clear from British ports, and which are expressly intended for the benefit of emigrants. If a ship clearing from a British port improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or

any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till it does start. The fares given in this Circular are by British ships only.

RAILWAY TICKETS.

No free railway tickets are given in Canada. If emigrants buy cooked meals on their railway journey in Canada it will cost them about 4s. or 5s. a day for each person; they would find it cheaper to bring with them, or to buy at the point where they take the train, some tinned meats, bread, tea, teapot, a can of condensed milk, &c., for the railway journey. Cheap tickets to the port of embarkation are given by the British railways, and second cabin and steerage passengers can generally travel free from London to Liverpool. Through tickets to the place in Canada to which the emigrant is going should be obtained here from the railway or steamship companies.

Railway Fares.—The following are the lowest winter fares* from St. John to the under-mentioned places, and the distances from Quebec; for through fares from Great Britain or Ireland the Ocean fare (p. 6) must be added. The winter fares viâ Halifax are a few shillings higher to some of these towns; the summer fares from Quebec are in nearly all cases the same as the winter fares from St. John:—

Province of Quebec.

					£	s.	d.
Montreal (172 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11

Ontario.

Ottawa (292 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	13	4
Kingston (347 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	13	4
Toronto (505 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	13	7
Hamilton (543 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	13	7
London (625 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	1	18	4
Port Arthur (1,165 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0
Sault Ste. Marie (908 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2

Manitoba.

Winnipeg (1,596 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	3	15	0
Brandon (1,729 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	0	8
Minnedosa (1,730 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	0	8
Deloraine (1,798 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9

Saskatchewan.

Moose Jaw (1994 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	11	8
Qu'Appelle (1,920 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	8	7
Regina (1,953 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	4	10	0
Prince Albert (2,203 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5
Battleford ...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1
Saskatoon ...	...	...	...	...	4	17	6

Alberta.

Calgary (2,436 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	5	10	0
Edmonton (2,412 miles) ...	...	...	...	...	5	18	2

* Liable to change.

British Columbia.

Cranbrook (for Fort Steele)...	...	...	...	6	2	6
Revelstoke (2,699 miles)	...	...	...	6	12	1
Rossland (2,769 miles)	...	...	...	6	18	9
Vancouver (3,078 miles)	...	...	...	8	3	7
Victoria (3,162 miles)	...	...	...	8	10	3

Children from 5 to 12 years go half price on the railway, and under 5 years free.

CLOTHES AND OUTFIT.

Household Goods and Tools.—No special or extensive outfit is necessary, nor need it be new; all the old clothes that the emigrant has should be taken. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, bedding, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture or harness, or rough, common, or agricultural tools, as free luggage is limited, and these articles are best bought in Canada.

Clothes.—Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but, if possible, not less than the following:—*For men.*—(1.) For use on the voyage: One strong suit, one pair boots (bobbins are not used in Canada), thick greatcoat, rug, warm cap and scarf, flannel shirts and underclothing, handkerchiefs, towels, slippers, and strong canvas bag. (2.) For use after arrival in Canada: Another suit and pair of boots and three or four flannel shirts and articles of underclothing. *For women.*—(1.) For use on the voyage: One warm dress, one pair boots, thick cloak or jacket, rug or blanket, woollen scarf and gloves, close-fitting hat, underclothing, handkerchiefs, sewing materials, towels, slippers, and canvas bag. (2.) For use after arrival: Another warm dress and pair of boots, two cotton dresses, two print dresses and a plain black dress if the emigrant is going into domestic service, three or four articles of each kind of underclothing, handkerchiefs, and towels. *For children.*—Warm clothes, cloak, boots, and four or five changes of underclothing for the voyage and afterwards.

ARRANGEMENTS ON LANDING.

All emigrants, especially those with families, should have a few pounds at least on landing (see Hints 6 to 9 on p. 3 and Caution on p. 4), for railway fares, food, lodging, &c. *The Dominion Immigration Agencies* are at places where emigrants land, viz., Quebec and Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Halifax in Nova Scotia, and St. John in New Brunswick. At these places there are dépôts for the temporary reception of those who cannot afford to pay for rooms, but emigrants must provide their own food, which they can buy at the dépôt or elsewhere. In Western Canada the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has the entire charge of immigration. He has a large staff of land guides and agents, and offers every assistance to those emigrating to Manitoba, and the other Western Provinces. Dominion Land or Immigration Agents are located at Battleford, Brandon, Calgary, Dauphin, Edmonton, Estevan, Humboldt, Lesser Slave Lake (Alberta), Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Red Deer (North of Calgary), Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Yorkton, and at Kamloops and New Westminster in British Columbia; there are sub-agents at other places. At many places, as

at Brandon, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Winnipeg, &c., there are dépôts or halls for the free temporary accommodation of emigrants who cannot afford to pay for rooms. Emigrants should write beforehand to one of the above agencies, mentioning the kind of employment they want, and on arrival should apply for information, which will be given *free of charge*, as to free grants of land, farms for sale, demand for labour, rates of wages, routes and cost of travel, &c.

In *Nova Scotia* there is also a Department of Industries and Immigration at 197, Hollis Street, Halifax.

In *New Brunswick* there is also a Provincial Government Superintendent of Immigration, at 4, Church Street, St. John, who assists settlers.

In the *Province of Quebec* there is a Dominion Immigration Agency at 306, St. Antoine Street, Montreal. There is also a Quebec Government Immigration Office, at 82, St. Antoine Street, Montreal, where emigrants may obtain information as to demand for labour, etc., in the Province. Emigrants may also apply to the Quebec Government Free Labour Bureau, at 41, Craig Street East, Montreal.

In *Ontario* there is a large number of Canadian Government Employment Agents in all parts of the Province, who will secure, free of charge, situations for farm hands, and domestic servants; a list may be seen at this Office; booking agents in this country will give such emigrants cards of introduction. Emigrants may also apply to the Government Immigration Department, Union Station, Toronto, or at Ottawa to the Superintendent of Immigration, Canadian Building, Slater Street, or as regards New Ontario to the Dominion Immigration Agent at Port Arthur. Emigrants desiring to secure crown lands in Ontario may write for maps, etc., to the Director of Colonisation, Toronto (Ontario).

Emigrants going to *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia*, should write beforehand to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg. Those who are not going to friends, or who have no definite promise of employment, should book in the first instance to Winnipeg, and call upon the Commissioner there, having money in their pocket for further railway fare if necessary. The unofficial Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau will assist under certain conditions British workmen, who are settled in Winnipeg, to bring their wives and children out.

In *British Columbia* there are also agents of the Provisional Government at Vancouver, Kamloops and Victoria.

PRIVATE SOCIETIES.

Most Emigration Societies and Homes in this country (for which see the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, mentioned on page 1 of this Circular) make special arrangements in Canada for the reception of the Emigrants sent out by them, but not as a rule for others. Persons belonging to Societies like the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., or the G.F.S., should take letters of introduction to the kindred Society in Canada. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Emigration Department), St. Nicholas Vestry, Liverpool, has chaplains on the ships and at the ports, and assists all emigrants with advice. The Salvation Army (122, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) also helps all who apply, though its arrangements are intended mainly for its own emigrants. Its Central Labour Bureau is at 20, Albert Street, Toronto, and it has Special Emigration Officers at Quebec

Halifax, Montreal (22, St. Alexander Street), St. John, London (Clarence Street), Winnipeg, and Vancouver (301, Hastings Street East). The British Welcome League, 87, Front Street West, Toronto, gives temporary lodging to all whom it has room for. Chaplains representing the Methodist Church in Canada meet Methodist Immigrants at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, and Winnipeg; communications should be addressed to the Methodist Immigration Department, 33, Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada.

HOSTELS AND HOMES FOR WOMEN.

Emigrants, especially women, having friends in Canada should communicate with them beforehand. They should also apply to the Dominion or Provincial Government Agents (*see above*), who keep a list of vacant situations, and will refer women to local ladies' committees. Women would generally do well to join one of the parties sent out under the charge of matrons by some of the Emigration Societies, for many of which *see* the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, published by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d. Female emigrants without friends should communicate with the Women's National Immigration Society, 87, Osborne Street, Montreal. Lady agents from the Society meet the emigrants at the ports of landing (including Halifax in winter), receive them into the home at Montreal, and advise and look after them till they find situations. The emigrants may remain at the Home without charge for the first 24 hours, after which a charge of 12s. 6d. per week (2s. 6d. per day) is made for board and lodging. The Andrews Home, 46, Belmont Park, Montreal, affords facilities to females travelling alone at a charge of 50 cents per day or three and a half dollars per week for board and lodging, including the use of bath. The charge commences from the time a woman or girl enters the home. The Women's Welcome Hostels, 52, St. Alban's Street, Toronto, and 327, Brunswick Street, Halifax, receive girls coming with recommendations; board and lodging are given free for the first 24 hours, and afterwards for 50 cents a day. The Salvation Army has a Receiving Home for female emigrants at 916, Yonge Street, Toronto. A home—called the Girls' Home of Welcome—is established at 130, Austin Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the reception of girls and women, who on their first arrival are boarded free for 24 hours, and afterwards on making a small payment; applications should be made to the lady superintendent. There is a Women's Hostel in Calgary at 120, Fourth Avenue West. At 997, Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C., there is a Y.W.C.A., where girls can board and lodge for \$4 to \$5 a week, and in most of the principal places throughout Canada there is a similar branch of this Association, and of the Girls' Friendly Society.

BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

Early in April is the best time for the ordinary emigrant to arrive in Canada. April is the beginning of the busy season, and work is more likely to be plentiful. Anyone, moreover, who lands in the spring, has a longer time for saving money and getting accustomed to the country before the winter comes on. *No one should go out after autumn or before spring, unless he goes to friends who will provide him with a home or with work, or has enough money to keep him through the winter.* Female servants can find work at all times.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A copy of the Customs Tariff may be seen at this Office. Settlers' ordinary effects, including furniture, tools, guns, bicycles, sewing machines, dogs, &c., are admitted free. The charge for carrying a dog on the Canadian railways is about 12 per cent of the passenger fare.

VACCINATION.

Every person entering Canada must furnish evidence, to the satisfaction of a quarantine officer, of having been vaccinated, or having had small-pox. Every person not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had small-pox, shall be vaccinated by a quarantine officer, or detained under observation. The production of an endorsement on the passenger's ticket by the ship's surgeon, that the passenger has been successfully vaccinated, may be taken as evidence of vaccination by the quarantine officer, but the officer may himself also personally examine passengers. The ship's surgeon must examine each steerage passenger. Persons refusing vaccination, when ordered, are detained at the quarantine station for not less than 18 days. (Quarantine Regulations, 12th June, 1907.)

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

Insane, Deaf, Dumb, &c.—No immigrant may land in Canada who is feeble-minded, an idiot, or an epileptic, or who is insane or has had an attack of insanity within five years; nor may any one so land who is deaf and dumb, or otherwise physically defective, unless he can earn his own living, or unless he belongs to a family who accompany him or are already in Canada and who give security for his permanent support.

Diseased Persons and Others.—No immigrant having a loathsome or dangerous disease may land; no immigrant who is a beggar or vagrant, or who is likely to become a public charge may land; nor any person assisted with money to go to Canada by any charitable organization, unless the leave of the Canadian authorities in London has been obtained; nor any criminal or prostitute.

Deportation.—A prohibited immigrant who lands may be deported at any time within three years, as well as those dependent upon him or her as head of the family. See Caution on page 4.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.*

FARMERS.

There are good openings for farmers and others with a little money (see p. 23); improved farms can be bought in all parts at reasonable

* The information contained in this Quarterly Circular as to demand for labour is supplemented by a monthly report compiled, and issued free, by this Office. All information is collected mainly during the five or six weeks previous to date of publication. The Emigrants' Information Office does not find employment for emigrants.

prices, and in many parts (*see* p. 23) free grants of land can also be obtained. There is no demand for farm bailiffs or managers as such because farmers look after and work their own farms themselves; but there are occasional openings for such men, when possessed of Canadian experience, to manage farms acquired by persons who are not themselves farmers

FARM LABOURERS.

There is a large demand for farm labourers in the spring and summer, it is too early in the year for emigrants to start now. The principal demand, especially in spring and during the hay and grain harvests, is for capable men and boys who understand farm work, milking cows, looking after cattle, horses, sheep, or pigs, killing and dressing animals, &c. Even inexperienced hands get places in the spring, provided they are willing to learn, and are strong and able; their wages at first will be about \$10 a month, but board and lodging will be supplied free. In the Eastern Provinces there is a great scarcity of good farm hands during the season, and of men able to work on fruit farms. There is also an unlimited demand in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during spring and summer, but the special increased demand at harvest time is met to a great extent by large numbers brought in temporarily from the Eastern Provinces. Intending settlers should consult the Emigrants' Information Offices, 34, Broadway, Westminster, or one of the Canadian Government Agencies, *see* page 23, as to the most suitable point in Canada to make for at the time of the year they propose going out. Usually those going out may proceed either to Ontario or one of the Western Provinces. As a rule, single men are preferred everywhere, but in the old settled districts married men also, with wives competent to take charge of dairy or household duties, and families able to work, may find engagements. Yearly engagements are becoming general, especially in the well settled parts, and are recommended, but a very common engagement is for the seven or eight busy months in the year.

Winter Season.—In the slack or winter season men so engaged leave the farm and, if they are competent, can obtain employment at lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and railroad construction in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and British Columbia, at improving their homesteads, lumbering and (in some parts) railroading in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and mining, fishing, lumbering and railroading in British Columbia. Those remaining on the farm during the winter are paid from \$5 to \$15 a month with board.

Wages of Farm Hands.—Wages with board and lodging for single men average, during seven or eight months in the year, in *Prince Edward Island*, \$16 to \$18 a month, and in the Province of *Quebec*, from \$15 to \$30* a month. In *Ontario* they range from \$20 to \$25 a month and upwards with board, washing, &c., during the working season, the average being \$23½, or without board \$34. In *New Brunswick* and in *Nova Scotia* wages are \$20 to \$33 a month with board from

* \$ is the sign for a dollar; one dollar (\$1) equals 4s. 1½d.; one cent (1c.) equals a half-penny; 100 cents equals one dollar. So that \$15 to \$25 equal about £3 to £5 in British money.

about May to November. In *Manitoba* they average \$25 to \$36 a month with board for the summer months, and \$5 to \$15 in winter; and in *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* they range in summer from \$29 to \$40 (£6 to £8) a month with board. In *British Columbia* farm hands receive from \$25 to \$45 a month with board for long engagements but in *Vancouver Island* and elsewhere many farmers, owing to the scarcity of suitable white labour, employ Japanese and Chinese for farm work at about \$30 a month without board, or \$20 with board. Inexperienced men are paid less.

Wages of Harvest Hands.—In harvest time and for very good men wages are higher, skilled harvest men receiving in *New Brunswick* \$20 to \$30 a month with board from July to September, in *Ontario* \$25 to \$35 a month with board, or \$1 to \$2 a day, in *Nova Scotia* \$1 to \$1.50 a day, and in *British Columbia* \$35 to \$50 a month with board; in *Manitoba*, *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* harvest men receive \$30 to \$50 (£6 to £10) a month with board, or \$2 to \$3 a day. But men engaged at harvest work by the day should remember that their wages are liable to considerable deduction on account of wet weather, &c. Inexperienced men are paid only about half these wages as a rule.

Yearly Rate of Wages.—If the engagement is by the year the rate is lower; thus, in *Prince Edward Island* the rate is \$200 to \$250 with board. In *Ontario* the yearly rate for competent men is \$200 to \$300 with board and washing, and for inexperienced men \$100 to \$125; in *Quebec* \$244; in *Manitoba* \$200 to \$300 with board and washing; in *Saskatchewan* (average) \$300 and board, or \$260 to \$330 and board for the 8 months exclusive of winter; in *British Columbia* \$240 to \$350; in *New Brunswick* \$255 (£51), and in *Nova Scotia* \$200 to \$300.

Married couples.—Married couples are wanted everywhere; they receive in *Nova Scotia* and *Ontario*, if they are first-class farm hands, about \$275 to \$300 a year and board, the wife doing general housework and the man working on the farm; less experienced couples receive from \$180 a year and board. Married couples in *Manitoba*, *Saskatchewan*, *Alberta*, and *British Columbia* receive \$280 to \$400 (£56 to £80) a year with lodging, &c.

Shepherds.—Good shepherds in *Manitoba*, *Saskatchewan*, and *Alberta* get \$20 to \$25 a month and board, if taken by the year; there is not much demand for them, as there are not many sheep.

GARDENERS AND MARKET GARDENERS.

In *Ontario* gardeners get \$1 to \$1.75 (4s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.) a day; there is not much demand for them, except in the spring, when the demand is good. In *New Brunswick*, and in *Quebec* at Montreal, they get \$12 to \$20 a month and board; and in *Nova Scotia*, \$1 to \$1.25 a day with board. In *Manitoba* (wages at Winnipeg, \$1 to \$1.25 a day and board), *Saskatchewan*, *Alberta*, and *British Columbia* (wages \$25 to \$40 a month with board), there is a limited demand in spring. There are excellent openings generally for market gardeners with a little capital near the larger cities, especially in the newer parts; but failing such employment, they should always be ready to take up farm work.

MECHANICS.

Spring and summer are the busy months for the building, metal, engineering, and manufacturing trades generally; it is too early in

the year for mechanics to start now. See Caution on p. 4. In country districts throughout Canada a blacksmith or carpenter with a little money, who could combine the working of a small farm with his trade, would be likely to do well, if he arrived in the spring or summer season. The chief manufacturing centres are in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but there are considerable industries also in all the Maritime Provinces. In British Columbia there is generally a good demand for mechanics in the building trades during the season, but not now.

Wages of Mechanics in the Building and Iron Trades.—The ordinary wages per day for mechanics, such as iron moulders, iron-workers, boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths, and sheet-metal-workers, without board are \$1.50 to \$3 in the Eastern Provinces, \$2 to \$3.50 in Manitoba, \$3 to \$4 in Saskatchewan and Alberta according to distance from a railway, and \$3 to \$5 in British Columbia. The wages of masons and bricklayers are 50 cents to \$1 a day higher in all cases; but there are several weeks in winter when they cannot work owing to the frost.

Bricklayers' wages are 45 cents an hour at Montreal, 40 cents at Halifax, 52 cents at Ottawa with an 8-hour day, 52½ cents at Toronto, 67½ cents at Winnipeg with a seven to eight months season, 65 cents at Edmonton (Alberta), 67½ cents at Calgary, at Prince Albert \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, and at Vancouver (B.C.) \$6 for a day of 8 hours.

Masons' wages at Toronto are 52½ cents an hour, at Winnipeg 67½ cents an hour with a seven to eight months season, \$3 a day at St. John, N.B., and \$5 a day at Prince Rupert, B.C. (no demand).

Stone-cutters get 40 to 45 cents an hour at Halifax, 45 cents at Montreal, 50 to 52½ cents at Toronto, and \$28.60 per week at Calgary.

Plasterers' wages are 30 to 35 cents an hour at Halifax, 45 cents at Montreal, \$3 a day at St. John, 50 cents at Winnipeg, 60 cents at Edmonton (Alberta), 68½ cents at Calgary (Alberta), and at Victoria (B.C.), \$6 a day.

Carpenters at Toronto (Ont.) are paid 37 cents an hour, at Montreal 35 cents an hour, at Toronto \$16.28 per week, at Halifax (N.S.) 25 to 28 cents an hour, at St. John (N.B.) \$3 a day, at Winnipeg 35 to 45 cents an hour, at Regina (Sask.) 40 to 45 cents an hour (10 hour day), at Prince Albert \$2 to \$2.50 a day, at Vancouver (B.C.) \$4.50 a day, and at Victoria (B.C.) \$4.50 a day.

Plumbers at Ottawa are paid 40 cents an hour, 30 cents at Halifax, \$25 to \$26 a week at Calgary, at Edmonton 60 cents an hour, and 40 to 45 cents an hour at Vancouver.

Shipwrights are paid \$3 a day at St. John, New Brunswick, and \$4 to \$5 (10 hours) in British Columbia.

Moulders at Montreal and Ottawa receive \$2.75 a day, and at Toronto \$17.25 a week; and *Sheet metal workers* at Toronto 33 cents an hour, at Hamilton 32½ cents, at Ottawa 35 cents, at Winnipeg 41 cents, and at Calgary 45 cents.

Tailors' wages are \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day at Halifax, \$17 per week at Winnipeg, 35 cents an hour at Calgary, and \$20 a week at Vancouver.

Wages of Compositors.—The average wages for hand compositors are at St. John (N.B.) \$10 to \$15 a week, at Halifax \$1.80 a day, at Ottawa from \$15½ a week, at Quebec \$15½ to \$17 a week (48 hours), at Montreal from \$14 a week, at Toronto \$17½ a week, at Winnipeg \$3 to \$3.33 a day, at Edmonton (Alberta) \$2.50 a day, at Regina (Saskatchewan) \$18 to \$20 per week of 48 hours, and at Victoria (B.C.) \$27 to \$30 a week; the wages for machine operatives are

rather higher ; in country towns the wages for both classes are lower than in the large towns ; the most usual hours for compositors are 9 hours a day, but in many places throughout Canada they are now reduced to 8 hours.

Mill-hands.—There are woollen, worsted, and cotton mills in all the Eastern Provinces, but wages—considering the longer hours—are not much better than in the United Kingdom. There are no mill hands in Manitoba.

General demand.—The above rates of wages are only given for general information. The classes chiefly in demand in Canada are farmers with capital, farm labourers, and female domestic servants. But owing to the variety of industries which are carried on, and the construction of railways and other public works, there are generally fair openings for others in the spring and summer. They should always obtain information from the Canadian Government Agents (*see p. 23*), or from the Emigrants' Information Office.

LUMBERMEN.

Lumbering is difficult work at first, and there is little demand for inexperienced hands. Lumbermen in the winter camps in New Brunswick get \$28 to \$32 a month with board. In the Ottawa valley wages for general hands average \$28 to \$32 per month with board, for drivers \$35 to \$42, for sawyers \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day, and for labourers \$1.60 a day. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan men in the lumber camps receive \$30 a month. Men in the logging camps of British Columbia get from \$30 to \$70 a month with board, or \$2.25 to \$4 a day without board. Sawyers in British Columbian saw-mills receive \$5 a day without board, and labourers \$1.75. In the mills the usual day's work is 10 to 11 hours and in the woods from daylight until dark. Lumbering is largely carried on in the winter season, and there is a good chance of employment for skilled men only in the Eastern Provinces or in British Columbia, or in some parts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

GOLD MINERS.

Nova Scotia.—Gold miners in Nova Scotia are paid \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and ordinary labourers \$1.35 ; operations are carried on to a limited extent at all seasons ; there is no demand for more miners.

British Columbia, Rossland.—The chief centre of the workings in British Columbia is Rossland (population 6,159). Wages for miners are \$3.50 to \$4 a day, for blacksmiths \$4, for carpenters \$3.50, and for mine labourers \$2.50 to \$3 ; underground men work eight hours a day, and others 9 to 10 hours. There is a fair demand for miners in British Columbia during the season.

Yukon territory.—Miners' wages in the district Yukon Territory are \$1.50 to \$6 a day with board ; but the cost of living is very high, a rough log cabin at Dawson costing \$10 to \$15 a month, coal \$16 a ton, meat 30 to 50 cents per lb., butter 35 to 50 cents per lb., cheese 22 to 50 cents per lb., bread 25 cents per 4-lb. loaf, and fresh milk 25 cents a quart. There is little demand for more miners.

COAL MINERS.

There are coal mines in Nova Scotia, both in Cape Breton (*see* below) and elsewhere; near Grand Lake, in New Brunswick, where miners make from \$2 to \$5 a day; at Lethbridge and Bankhead, in Alberta, average wages being from \$3 to \$3.50 a day for miners, and \$2 for ordinary outside labourers; at Edmonton (Alberta), where there is usually a good demand for miners from October to May—wages 25 to 40 cents per hour; near Estevan, in South-East Saskatchewan, wages \$2 to \$2.50 a day; at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, average wages for miners being \$3.30 to \$5.50 a day, for labourers \$2.75 to \$3.30, and \$1 to \$2 for boys; and at the Crow's Nest Pass, on the borders of Alberta and British Columbia, where wages for miners are \$3 to \$5 a day, and for labourers \$2.25 to \$2.50 (10 hrs.). The principal mines are those in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the other mines being small. There is no demand for more miners at Nanaimo.

Nova Scotia.—The coalmining trade in Cape Breton has become more active, and the outputs have increased. Experienced machine pick miners earn as a rule from \$2.50 to \$5 a day, hand pick miners from \$2 to \$4 a day, loaders \$1.52 to \$2 and ordinary shift labourers \$1.60. For the latter class there is little demand at any time. The working day is 10 hours. The cost of living has increased, but it is still less than it is further West. Board and lodging cost \$3 to \$4 a week, exclusive of washing. The houses of the coal companies at Glace Bay and Sydney Mines cost from \$4 to \$6 a month and upwards, according to size. Coal is furnished to employees at less than \$1 a ton delivered. Work can be carried on throughout the year. At Stellarton near New Glasgow coal miners are in demand; expert coal cutters get on an average \$3 to \$3.25 a day and upwards; the rent of miners' houses is \$3½ to \$6½ a month.

OTHER MINERS.

There are asbestos mines and slate quarries near Richmond (in the Province of Quebec), where wages are \$1.50 to \$2 a day. There are rich copper and nickel mines at Sudbury, in Ontario, large new iron mines in Moose Mountain (Northern Ontario) and in Algoma, and large quantities of cobalt, silver, and nickel are being obtained in the mining district of Cobalt in North-West Ontario, where wages are \$3 to \$3.50 per shift of 9 hours. Silver mining is an important industry in the East and West Kootenay districts of British Columbia, and many miners are located there, wages being \$3.50 for 8 hours; miners are often housed and boarded by the mine, paying \$1 a day, which is deducted from their wages; the work is hard, and only competent men can get employment. There are also very large lead and copper mines in East and West Kootenay.

GENERAL LABOURERS.

The wages of general labourers, without board, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day of 9 to 10 hours, and in other Provinces \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day of 9 to 10 hours. At Montreal, general labourers get 12½ to 15 cents

an hour. At Hull (Quebec) builders' labourers receive 18 to 20 cents an hour. Wharf labourers at Vancouver (B.C.) are paid 20 cents an hour, and at Montreal \$1.25 to \$2 a day. Longshoremen at St. John (N.B.), are paid 30 cents an hour in winter and 35 cents in summer, at Halifax 25 cents an hour in the day and 30 cents at night, at Montreal 30 cents by day for general cargo and 35 cents by night, at Vancouver (B.C.) 40 cents by day and 50 cents by night, and at Prince Rupert, B.C., \$3 a day. There is a good demand for these classes during the spring and summer only. Youths who are not strong enough for farm or general work, should not emigrate, as they will be of no use, and will be unable to obtain any employment.

RAILWAY LABOURERS.

Many thousands of men such as permanent way men, track men, platelayers, pick and shovel men, navvies, carters, stablemen, and teamsters are being employed for railway construction. In British Columbia and east of Winnipeg there is much rock work and employment lasts throughout the year, but in the prairie regions west of Winnipeg it stops during winter. Labourers get \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day, and teamsters \$30 to \$40 a month. Board costs \$3.50 to \$5 a week; tents or huts are provided. The supply of all such workers will be regulated by demand from time to time. There is a good demand for competent men during spring and summer, but not now, at about \$30 to \$40 a month with board.

FISHERMEN.

Many thousands of hands are employed in fishing, especially in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. The average season lasts from April to November. In the off season they work at other things. Fishermen own their own boats, or are paid on the shares system, average earnings for the season being \$150 to \$250. In lobster canneries, however, men work at fixed wages, generally about \$8 a week. In Nova Scotia there is some opening along the south-west coast for those accustomed to deep-sea fishing, and farming in a small way. In British Columbia there is also a very large fishing industry, but most of the employees are native Indians or other coloured persons; a few white men in the canneries earn from \$40 to \$100 a month with board during the season of five or six months, but Chinese mainly are employed at \$40 to \$65 a month.

RAILWAY SERVANTS.

There is little or no opening for drivers, firemen, signalmen, porters, station-masters, &c.; the demand is not large, and the supply on the spot is generally quite sufficient to meet it. Conductors on passenger trains get \$1.75 to \$2.75 and upwards a day, or \$100 to \$140 for monthly mileage of 5,000 to 5,600 miles; locomotive engineers get \$1.75 to \$3.25 a day in the East, \$3.25 to \$3.85 in Manitoba, and \$3.50 to \$4.50 in British Columbia; and locomotive firemen \$1.40 to \$1.75 in the East, \$1.85 to \$2.50 in Manitoba, and \$2 to \$2.90 in British Columbia. Conductors and motormen on Street Railways are paid 21 to 25 cents an hour in the East, and 23 to 29 cents at Winnipeg (Man.).

BAKERS, BARBERS, BUTCHERS, GROCERS.

Bakers' wages at Toronto average \$13 to \$14 a week. Barbers and butchers earn on the average \$1.25 to \$2 a day, and grocery and dry goods clerks \$8 to \$12 a week with two nights off. There is little demand for these classes.

COACHMEN AND GROOMS.

The wages of coachmen and grooms average \$10 to \$15 a month, with board; there is some opening for men in large towns like Ottawa, Montreal, &c., during the season.

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

(a) *Domestic Servants.*—Female domestic servants, and especially general servants or "cook generals," are in great demand in most districts, both in towns and on farms. They can go out at any time of the year either by themselves or under charge of a society (see p. 11). They will have no difficulty in getting good situations, but they should have a little money with them on landing, and should remember that good characters are necessary. The main demand is for "cook generals." Canadian households are arranged differently from those in this country, and servants are expected to do many kinds of work, as washing, scrubbing, baking, &c.

Domestic servants' wages per month in the cities, with board and lodging included, are, in Prince Edward Island \$6 to \$10; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario \$10 to \$20; in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta \$15 to \$25; and in British Columbia \$20 to \$25.

Laundresses.—Laundresses' wages at Toronto average \$1 to \$1.25 a day with board, and at Vancouver, B.C., from \$1.25.

Cooks.—Cooks' wages are at least \$2 to \$3 a month higher than those of general servants, and in some towns in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta they sometimes rise as high as \$20 to \$25 a month. In British Columbia female servants are specially scarce, and cooks receive \$25 to \$30 a month in private families, and \$40 to \$50 in boarding houses and hotels, in both cases with board and lodging; but Chinese and Japanese servants are often used, especially in western country districts, as cooks, for the rougher kind of domestic work, and (at \$15 to \$25 a month) for laundry work.

Female Farm Servants.—Female farm servants receive on an average with board and lodging \$8 to \$11 a month in the Eastern Provinces, \$12 to \$19 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and \$15 to \$18 in British Columbia. The majority of farm servants are expected to do the usual indoor work, and in addition bread baking and butter making. They are generally very difficult to obtain, the variety of other callings and employments now open to women attracting them away from the farm.

Lady Helps.—There is a limited demand for lady helps in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. They are treated as

members of the family, but are expected to do more in the way of house-work, looking after the children, &c., than they would do in Great Britain or Ireland. The pay in British Columbia is \$15 to \$20 a month, where a companion help is often expected to do the whole work of the house.

(b) *Milliners and Dressmakers*.—Milliners and dressmakers are in demand in most of the larger centres; but they are not advised to go out without getting special information, unless they go to join friends. Wages in Ontario average from \$6 a week; in New Brunswick, at St. John, \$1.25 a day for tailoresses, and \$2½ to \$7 per dress for milliners and dressmakers; in Manitoba, at Winnipeg, for tailoresses, milliners, and dressmakers \$1 to \$1.25 a day; in Alberta, at Edmonton, \$20 a month with board; in the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, 75 cents to \$1 a day. In British Columbia dressmakers going to private houses are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day, with meals, and they and milliners are usually in demand.

(c) *Factory Hands*.—The demand for female factory hands of all classes has been good, and wages have improved. Single women are not, however, as a rule, recommended to go out on the chance of getting work in factories, as there are better openings in domestic service. Moreover, board and lodging cost not less than \$3 a week, and factory hands cannot afford this, at all events at first. Factory work is best suited for those living with their parents. There are cotton and woollen mills at Cornwall, Valleyfield (Quebec), Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto, Brantford (Ontario), Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Halifax, Milltown (New Brunswick), &c. At St. John (N.B.) female spinners and weavers receive \$1 a day. In the towns of Ontario female mill-hands can earn \$4 to \$8 a week. Women weavers at Montreal can earn \$4½ and upwards per week. Females working in the clothing and knitting, and boot factories at Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton receive an average of \$5 a week, the extreme wages being from \$4 to \$9. Sewing machinists, fancy box makers, book folders, book sewers, steam laundresses, and umbrella hands earn about \$3 to \$7 a week and upwards according to their proficiency. Tailoresses at St. Thomas (Ont.) are paid \$6 a week. Mica pickers and sorters at Ottawa can earn \$3 to \$5 a week. In most industries in Ontario the hours of work for women are 45 to 50 hours a week, but in the cotton, woollen, and knitting factories women and girls work 52 to 60 hours a week; in Halifax mill hands work 60 hours a week. In many factories hands are paid by piece work after the first fortnight.

(d) *Nurses and governesses*.—For nurses and governesses see the Professional Handbook, mentioned on p. 1 of this Circular; there is no demand for them now in British Columbia.

CHILDREN.

The emigration of children is only countenanced when they are properly trained; they must go out in charge of licensed institutions or persons (for addresses of some of these, and Local Government Board rules see the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d., post free), and they must be medically examined. There is a great demand for them.

PERSONS WHO SHOULD NOT EMIGRATE.

Clerks, shopmen, storekeepers, menservants, women above the grade of servants—such as governesses, typewriters, telephone clerks,

shop assistants, nurses, &c.—and persons having no particular trade or calling, or otherwise unfit for manual labour, should not emigrate unless they have situations offered to them, or have means of their own.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

For professional persons, *see* the Professional Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d., post free.

ARMY PENSIONERS.

An advance of pension may be allowed to army pensioners who are about to emigrate to become settlers in a British possession out of the United Kingdom. No advance can be allowed to a pensioner proceeding to a foreign country, or to a pensioner who returns to the United Kingdom and wishes to go out again to a Colony. To a permanent pensioner an advance of six months' pension may be given; to a temporary pensioner an advance of not more than nine months of the unexpired term of his pension; in either case the advance is in addition to the pension for the quarter in which it is made. No advance of the annuity for distinguished conduct or meritorious service or Victoria Cross pension awarded under the Pay Warrant should be made in any circumstances. Advances of pension are made to assist pensioners who are likely to be suitable emigrants, have a genuine intention of settling in a Colony, and have a fair prospect of bettering themselves and their families by doing so. The paymaster will exercise his discretion as to allowing the advance. Soldiers' pensions may be partially commuted in suitable cases for the purpose of emigration, but no pension may be reduced thereby to less than 1s. a day. All applications for information on this subject should be addressed to the Officer by whom the man's pension is issued.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The hours worked in the building trades are summarised as follows from returns collected by the Dominion Department of Labour:—The ten-hour day is practically universal in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and in the smaller towns of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. A nine-hour day prevails in some of the bigger towns only, as at Halifax and Sydney in Nova Scotia, at St. John (N.B.), at Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke in the Province of Quebec, at Hamilton, Ottawa, Brantford, Chatham, Niagara Falls and Kingston in Ontario, at Winnipeg (Man.), and at Calgary and Edmonton (Alberta). The eight-hour day is practically unknown in any of these Provinces except at Toronto, Niagara Falls, and London in Ontario, and in one or two trades at Montreal, Halifax, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary. In British Columbia, the eight-hour day prevails at Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and generally elsewhere; the nine-hour day prevails at Nanaimo, Kamloops, and a few other places; the ten-hour day is rarely met with.

Throughout Canada, except on the coast of British Columbia, out-of-doors work in the building trades is slack during winter owing to the long frost, and there are several days or weeks when such work is impossible. On the coast of British Columbia the work is less affected by the winter.

Lumbermen work 10 to 12 hours a day, and farm labourers 12 to 16 in the short busy season.

Saturday half-holidays are not, as a rule, observed in Canada, but in many places early closing is now in force.

COST OF LIVING.

The necessities of life, except fuel and clothing, are generally cheaper than in the United Kingdom, and the luxuries are dearer; but the general cost of living is higher than it was. Rent, fuel, clothing, and servants cost more than at home, but board and lodging for single persons are reasonable; a good workman should certainly be able to save money. Stoves are used in Canada for cooking and heating, not open grates; tenants must generally provide their own cooking stoves, which cost 2*l.* to 7*l.* each, and are removable; wood or coal is used for fuel, and sometimes gas or oil.

Caution.—Emigrants must accustom themselves to the Canadian mode of living in such things as food, household management, &c., and not expect everything to be the same as in England, or Scotland, or Ireland. What is suitable here is not always suitable in Canada.

Prices of Food.—The prices of provisions have a tendency to rise in the west and are generally highest in *British Columbia*; for prices in Yukon see p. 16. Fish and game are plentiful and cheap in many parts. Tea is the usual drink at meals. The following table gives the average retail prices in September, 1911, and is condensed from that in the Dominion Labour Gazette. The prices are per lb. (unless otherwise stated) and are as follows:—

—	Halifax (N.S.).	Montreal (Que.).	Toronto (Ont.).	Winnipeg (Man.).	Regina (Sask.).	Vancouver (B.C.).
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Bacon - -	20-22	16	18-20	27½	30	25 to 35
Beef - -	12-15	10-14	7-10	14	18	15
Bread - -	4½	3½	4	5	6½	4½
Butter - -	30	28	20-23	26	30	25
Cheese - -	17	20	17 to 18	20	20	20
Coal, per ton (2,000 lbs.).	\$5-\$5.25	\$7	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$8.50	\$7.50
Coal Oil (per gal.).	20	18-25	18	25	30	35
Coffee - -	40	25-50	25-40	35	35-40	40
Eggs (per doz.).	30	23	25-27	28	15	35
Fish, fresh -	5-15	6	8-10	12½	15	8½
Flour - -	3½	3½	2½	3	4½	3
Lard - -	18	20	12½-14	18	20	20
Milk (per quart).	8	8	8-10	9	10	10
Mutton -	14-18	13	10-12	20	22-25	23
Pork, salt -	14	14	12-13	21	15	18
Potatoes (per 1½ bushels).	90	\$1.25	\$1.40- 1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.40
Rice - -	5-7	5-6	4½	5	5	5
Sugar - -	6	5	6	6½	6½	6½
Starch - -	10	8	7	8½	10	10
Tea - -	30	25-60	25-35	35	35	35
Vinegar -	10	15	10	12	15	10
Wood (per cord).*	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$6	\$8.50	\$5.50

* A cord is a quantity 8 feet long, 4 deep, and 4 thick.

Rent.—Rent varies greatly, and during the last few years has increased from 15 to 40 per cent. In the cities and towns the houses are substantially built, and those of stone predominate, but in nearly all of them, especially in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, there is a great scarcity of workmen's houses. Settlers in the new districts either purchase complete frame houses of wood, or buy the timber (\$30 to \$100), and build their own houses. The average rent in towns of a house with four to six rooms is \$15 a month at Halifax, \$10 to \$15 at Montreal, \$18 to \$20 at Toronto, \$20 to \$25 at Winnipeg, up to \$35 at Regina, \$18 to \$22 at Nelson, B.C., and \$30 at Vancouver; houses containing only three rooms cost less; in towns where houses are scarce, rent is higher; rent is less in country districts.

Board and Lodging.—The average rate for board and lodging in towns is from \$3 to \$4½ a week in the Eastern Provinces, \$4½ to \$8 in Manitoba (two in a bedroom), Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Clothing.—Clothing in the East is generally 10 per cent., or 2s. in the £, and in the Central Provinces and British Columbia about 20 per cent. (4s. in the £) dearer than it is in the United Kingdom.

FREE GRANTS OF LAND.

A free grant of 100 to 200 acres of forest land is made on the simple conditions of residence and cultivation to any settler over 18 years of age in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and of 160 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and some parts of British Columbia. Land may also be bought at moderate prices. The settler should have 35s. per acre for working capital. A settler should know something of Canadian climate, soil, and methods of farming *before taking up land*; otherwise he is most likely to lose both time and money. He would do well to work for wages on a farm at first, in order to learn the ways of the country; and when such knowledge has been gained, to make entry for free grant land; see also Hints 7 and 14 on pp. 3-4. For particulars of these free grants, farming, price of land, working expenses, &c., emigrants should consult the Canada Handbook, 1911, with Maps, price 1d., post free, which may be obtained from the Chief Clerk at the Emigrants' Information Office.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA is charged with the supervision of all Canadian Government business in the United Kingdom, and enquiries on matters relating to Canada should be addressed to him through The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., with the exception of those solely connected with emigration which may be addressed to the undermentioned:—

EMIGRATION OFFICIALS.

LONDON. Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, S.W.

LIVERPOOL. Mr. J. McLennan, 48, Lord Street.

YORK. Mr. L. Burnett, 16, Parliament Street.

BIRMINGHAM. Mr. J. K. Millar, 139, Corporation Street.

EXETER. Mr. A. F. Jury, 81, Queen Street.

GLASGOW. Mr. M. McIntyre, 35-37, St. Enoch Square.

ABERDEEN. Mr. W. B. Cumming, 26, Guild Street.

DUBLIN. Mr. E. O'Kelly, 44, Dawson Street.

BELFAST. Mr. J. Webster, 17-19, Victoria Street.

These gentlemen supply letters of introduction to the Government Agents in Canada, which intending settlers will find useful.

A collection of the natural products and manufactures of Canada can be seen at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Specimens of grain of all kinds are on view at the Emigration Offices of the Canadian Government, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, S.W., also.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

ONTARIO. Mr. N. B. Colcock, 163, Strand, London, W.C.

QUEBEC. Dr. P. Pelletier, King's House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

NOVA SCOTIA. Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Mr. A. Bowder, 37, Southampton Street, London, W.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Mr. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

For further particulars 'apply to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

NOTE.—The Emigrants' Information Office will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists. Special inquiries are invited. Maps and directories may be seen at the Office.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

FREE.



1st JANUARY,
1912.

Emigrants' Information Office,

34 (late 31), Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

NOTE 1.—The Emigrants' Information Office was established by Her late Majesty's Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at more than 1,350 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Countries may be seen.

NOTE 3.—Letters to the Emigrants' Information Office need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

The following publications are issued by this Office, and may be obtained post free from the Chief Clerk, 34, Broadway, Westminster :—

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--------|
| I. A Quarterly Poster—exhibited in all Post Offices | ... | ... | Price. |
| II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them | ... | ... | Free. |
| III. Circular on the Emigration of Women | ... | ... | Free. |
| IV. The following Handbooks, which are issued annually :— | | | |

Canada	...	price 1d.	Western Australia	...	price 1d.
New South Wales...	"	1d.	Tasmania	...	" 1d.
Victoria	...	" 1d.	New Zealand	...	" 1d.
South Australia	...	" 1d.	Union of South Africa	...	" 1d.
Queensland...	...	" 1d.			

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

Professional Handbook, showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, nurses, police, surveyors, teachers, etc. ... 3d.

Emigration Statutes and General Handbook : dealing with all British Statutes on Emigrant ships and Emigration ; Emigration Societies, etc. ... 3d.

All the above 11 Handbooks and Maps, bound together ... 2s.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map | ... | ... | 1d. |
| Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map | ... | ... | 1d. |
| Pamphlet on the Federated Malay States, with Map | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Notes on the West African Colonies, with Map | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Pamphlet on the East African Protectorate, with Map... | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Pamphlet on the Uganda Protectorate, with Map | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Pamphlet on the Nyasaland Protectorate, with Map | ... | ... | 6d. |

VI. On Foreign Countries.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| United States Circular | ... | ... | Free. |
| Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America) | ... | ... | 6d. |
| Handbook on the Argentine Republic, with Map | ... | ... | 2d. |

PRINTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S
STATIONERY OFFICE.

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

These Colonies are together more than 25 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland.



GENERAL INFORMATION APPLICABLE TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNMENT.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania became States constituting the Commonwealth of Australia. At the Census of 1911 the aggregate population was 4,449,495. The Dominion of New Zealand remains outside the Federation.

SUMMARY OF DEMAND FOR LABOUR.*

The demand for farm labourers, dairy hands and mechanics is now very great, and owing to the numbers of emigrants it is very difficult to engage an immediate passage. The following is a summary of the demand for labour in the various States and New Zealand:—

1. *Farmers and others with capital.*—There is a demand for fruit-growers, and farmers with a capital of about 200*l.* everywhere. They should know something of local farming before buying or taking up land. They will gain experience and good wages by working for a year in Australia or New Zealand as farm labourers. There are also openings for other small capitalists. See (b) on p. 15.

2. *Farm labourers and station hands.*—There is a large demand for competent men accustomed to agricultural machinery, or able to milk cows, or work on a farm, in a garden or orchard, or on a sheep or cattle station. Single men are, as a rule, preferred. Rations and lodging are almost always provided by the employer. The rations are plentiful, and consist generally of 8 to 10 lbs. of flour, 10 to 16 lbs. of beef or mutton, 1 to 2 lbs. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tea per week, but do not, as a rule, include cheese, butter, or bacon. In Central Queensland the weekly rations per man generally consist of 8 lbs. flour, 5 ozs. tea, 3 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt, 2 ozs. soda, 1 oz. acid, and 2*s.* for extras. The accommodation provided in the huts, in which the men live, is rough, but has somewhat improved of late years.

3. *Mechanics.*—There is a great demand in many parts for carpenters, plumbers, masons, bricklayers, boilermakers, iron-workers, &c.; and other competent mechanics also, who have a little money to keep themselves and their families for the first few weeks, will find openings available. Mechanics are often useful on a sheep or cattle station, but would work as general hands in the ordinary way, and as mechanics only when required.

* The information contained in this Circular as to demand for labour is supplemented by a monthly report compiled and issued free by this Office. All information is collected mainly during the two months previous to date of publication. The Emigrants' Information Office does not find employment for emigrants. Emigrants must be careful not to offend against the provisions of the Contract Immigrants Act referred to on page 9.

4. *General labourers, navvies, and miners.*—There is no special demand for skilled miners in Australia or New Zealand. General labourers and railway navvies are wanted in many country districts, but not as a rule in towns.

5. *Clerks, shopmen, shopwomen, and warehousemen* are especially advised not to emigrate on the chance of employment.

6. *Female domestic servants*, both women and girls, are in constant demand everywhere.

7. *Women in Factories* are not as a rule highly paid. There is, however, a great demand for them in *New South Wales* and *Victoria*, especially in the boot and clothing factories. In *New Zealand* there is a constant demand for them in dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, shirtmaking, fruit-preserving, confectionery, laundries and woollen mills.

8. *Children.*—There are good openings for the children of married emigrants, especially in the country, where wives also will find employment as servants or laundresses.

9. *Professional Persons.*—As to professional persons, such as barristers and solicitors, chemists, doctors, police, surveyors, teachers (male and female), civil servants, dentists, nurses, auctioneers, and others, see the *Professional Handbook*, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d. post free.

ARMY PENSIONERS.

An advance of pension may be allowed to army pensioners who are about to emigrate to become settlers in a British possession out of the United Kingdom. No advance can be allowed to a pensioner proceeding to a foreign country, or to a pensioner who returns to the United Kingdom and wishes to go out again to a Colony. To a permanent pensioner an advance of six months' pension may be given; to a temporary pensioner an advance of not more than nine months of the unexpired term of his pension; in either case the advance is in addition to the pension for the quarter in which it is made. No advance of the annuity for distinguished conduct or meritorious service or Victoria Cross pension awarded under the Pay Warrant should be made in any circumstances. Advances of pension are made to assist pensioners who are likely to be suitable emigrants, have a genuine intention of settling in a colony, and have a fair prospect of bettering themselves and their families by doing so. The paymaster will exercise his discretion as to allowing the advance. Soldiers' pensions may be partially commuted in suitable cases for the purpose of emigration, but no pension may be reduced thereby to less than 1s. a day. All applications for information on this subject should be addressed to the Officer by whom the man's pension is issued.

EMIGRATION STATUTES.

The British and Colonial Statutes relating to emigration, the names of some Emigration Societies, and other information bearing on assistance given to intending emigrants, will be found in the *Emigration Statutes and General Handbook*, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d. post free.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Emigrants are recommended to beware of strangers, and to apply for information to the Government Agents, where there are any.

TRADES.

Trades are not so sharply defined as in the United Kingdom. A carpenter, for instance, especially in country districts, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, or cooper, etc.; and a mason as a bricklayer or stone-cutter.

WORKING OUT PASSAGES.

Emigrants have little chance of working their passages out on board ship; permission rests with the steamship companies, but it is seldom granted.

FOOD AND LUGGAGE ON THE VOYAGE.

Food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, bedding and other necessities, and medical attendance are in all classes included in the fares given below. Each third-class adult passenger by steamer is allowed 15 cubic feet of luggage free; and intermediate, or second-class, 20 cubic feet free; children in proportion to their age; extra luggage costs 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic foot. Two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, make up 15 cubic feet; and two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 2 feet deep, make up 20 cubic feet; but boxes of any size will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Luggage required for use on the voyage should be so labelled; a box for use in the cabin should not be more than about 3 feet long, 1 foot 9 inches broad, and 1 foot 2 inches high; one box of this size can be taken in the cabin by each adult passenger, and is reckoned in the allowance. By sailing ships each first-class passenger is generally allowed 40 cubic feet of luggage free; other passengers are seldom carried now.

REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Steerage passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports are not protected by the Board of Trade regulations as to accommodation, food, medical attendance, &c., which apply to emigrant ships only which clear from British ports, and which are expressly intended for the benefit of emigrants. If a ship clearing from a British port improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till it does start. The fares given in this Circular are by British ships only.

SAILINGS.

Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the English, Irish, and Scotch newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies, or from this Office. Emigrants should ascertain the *hour* the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep on board the night before. Sailing vessels sometimes leave for Australia from England carrying first-class passengers only. There are no boats going direct from Scotland or Ireland; Scotch and Irish emigrants must therefore go by Liverpool, London, Plymouth, or other English port.

NO REPAYMENT NECESSARY.

Emigrants receiving free, nominated or assisted passages are not called upon to repay their passage money to the Government, and are perfectly free to work in the State or Dominion to which they are assisted, where and for whom they please.

CLOTHES AND OUTFIT.

No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, whether old or new, but is unnecessary to lay in a large stock of heavy clothing before starting. If possible, not less than the following should be taken for the voyage and subsequent use. *For men*, two pairs boots, one strong suit, two pairs white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap, and one broad-brimmed straw or felt hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and strong canvas bag. *For women*, two pairs of strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one broad-brimmed straw or felt hat, one close fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, sewing materials, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels and canvas bag. *For children*, one warm cloak or great coat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and extra supply of flannel for women and children will be very useful. If the emigrant is going by sailing ship, extra warm clothing will be required. There are some opportunities for washing clothes on board ship. Working men generally wear trousers made of denim or dungaree (a sort of cotton material) and flannel shirts, coats being worn at times only. Those who intend to take up farm work should take a pair of blankets or a good rug.

BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving; March to November for preference in New South Wales; May to September in Victoria; December to May in Tasmania; September to February inclusive in New Zealand; April to July in Queensland; April to October in South Australia; and September to November in Western Australia, when work is more plentiful. Speaking generally, the emigrant would do well to settle down before the hot weather comes on, and the shearing and harvest begin. December to February are the summer months; the seasons being nearly the opposite to what they are in the United Kingdom. If it can be avoided, it is not advisable to take children through the Red Sea during the hot months.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

Commonwealth.—A copy of the Commonwealth and New Zealand tariffs may be seen at this Office. In the six States comprising the Commonwealth, passengers' personal effects are exempt from any customs duty. These include all wearing apparel and all articles of

personal adornment or use, which are *bonâ fide* the property of the passenger and not for sale. Besides personal effects, passengers' furniture and household goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding 50*l.* secondhand value per adult passenger, are admitted free of duty. Emigrants' effects are dealt with leniently. Most tools of trade (other than machinery) and many agricultural implements are admitted free of duty. Two members of a family, from 12 to 18 years, may be reckoned as one adult. For precise particulars the tariff should be consulted. A duty ranging up to about 40 per cent. on the value is charged on all articles which are not charged specific duties or admitted free,

New Zealand.—In New Zealand, passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing apparel, and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the Dominion are admitted free of duty; also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons, not exceeding 50*l.* in value, and household or other effects not exceeding 100*l.* in value, which have been in use for 12 months prior to embarkation by the persons or families bringing them to New Zealand, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale; also cabin furnishings belonging to such persons not exceeding in value 10*l.* *Provided* that all such goods must be imported within two years of the arrival in New Zealand of the persons or families by whom they have been used. The exemption applies in the case of families to the head of the family only and not to each member thereof over 12 years of age. Bicycles are admitted free, if they have been in use for 12 months before embarkation.

LUGGAGE ON THE RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In *New South Wales* a passenger is allowed 112 lbs. of free luggage in the 1st class, and 84 lbs. in the 2nd class. *Bonâ fide* immigrants travelling 2nd class will be allowed to carry 1½ cwt. of luggage free of charge on production of a certificate from the Director of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney.

In *Victoria*, *South Australia*, *Queensland*, and *Western Australia*, a 1st class passenger is allowed 112 lbs., and a 2nd class passenger 84 lbs., of free luggage.

In *Tasmania* and *New Zealand* both a 1st class and a 2nd class passenger is allowed 112 lbs. of free luggage.

Children paying half-fare are allowed half the above quantity of free luggage.

Excess Luggage in *Tasmania* and *New Zealand* is charged 1*s.* for every 56 lbs. or fraction thereof for every 50 miles or fraction of 50 miles. In *New South Wales* and other States it is charged at parcel rates, or may be sent by goods train at goods rates. For instance, luggage not exceeding 112 lbs. costs at parcel rates 9*s.* 3*d.* in *New South Wales* for a journey of 300 miles, and 9*s.* in *Victoria*, and so in proportion. Emigrants must be careful to have sufficient money for this.

CLIMATE.

The climate is very healthy and pleasant. The summers in *Western Australia*, *South Australia*, *Victoria*, *New South Wales*, and *Queensland* are hotter and drier and the winters warmer than in *England*;

and in parts of these States droughts sometimes occur. Places and districts like Broken Hill in New South Wales, Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, Townsville, Charters Towers, and Cooktown in the north of Queensland, the Northern Territory of Australia, and the Kimberley Division in the north of Western Australia, are very hot most of the year. In Tasmania and New Zealand the climate is not unlike our own, but generally warmer and brighter and the winters are milder.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

There is no State church, but there are numerous places of worship of the different denominations. There are excellent Government schools, and everyone is obliged to educate his children, no fees being charged. The education given is mainly secular.

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Libraries, building and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, banks, and savings banks exist everywhere. Members of Trade or Friendly Societies here should always apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in the country to which they are going.

MONEY.

British money is used. The emigrant is recommended not to take his money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, and payable to himself at a post office in Australia or New Zealand. Large sums of money can be sent over through a bank, or in the case of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, or Western Australia, through the Agent-General (*see* the addresses). Emigrants, especially those with families, should also have a little ready money on landing to keep them till they get work.

RAILWAY, POST, ETC.

All the chief places are connected by telegraph, railway, tramway, steamboat, or coach. There is a post from the United Kingdom at 1*d.* per oz. for letters and 1*d.* for post cards, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per 2 ozs. for newspapers.

HOW TO GET LAND.

Free grants of 160 acres may be obtained in Western Australia; and other Government land may be obtained at 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre for homesteads of 640 acres in Queensland, at 5*s.* per acre and upwards in South Australia and New Zealand, at 10*s.* per acre and upwards in Western Australia and Tasmania, and up to 1*l.* in New South Wales and Victoria. Nearly all of it is uncleared land. Payment may be made by instalments; cultivation and residence are generally required. In New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia there are cheap working-men's blocks of a limited number of acres each; and in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand there are village settlements, or other settlement associations. Pastoral lands may be rented at very low rates. Private and improved lands may also be bought.

Full particulars as to the prices of public and private lands, and as to farming generally, in the different States and in New Zealand, are given in the penny handbooks, which may be obtained from this Office (*see* page 1).

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACTS, 1901-10.

The Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Acts, 1901 and 1905 (which apply to the six States above mentioned and not to New Zealand, where undesirable immigrants are prevented from landing by a local Act), do not affect the ordinary British emigrant; but they prohibit the following persons from landing in Australia:—

(a) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test; that is to say, who, when an officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in any prescribed language fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer; [N.B. Emigrants from the United Kingdom are not subjected to the dictation test]; (b) any person likely to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution; any idiot or insane person; any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of a loathsome or dangerous character; any person who has been convicted of an offence, not being a mere political offence, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year or longer therefor, and has not served his sentence or received a pardon; any prostitute or person living on the prostitution of others.

CONTRACT IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1905.

Every contract immigrant (*i.e.*, every immigrant under a contract to perform manual labour in Australia, which does not include New Zealand), unless otherwise prohibited by law, may land in the Commonwealth if the contract is in writing, and is made by or on behalf of some person named in the contract and resident in Australia, and its terms are approved by the Minister for External Affairs.

This approval is not given if (1) the contract affects an industrial dispute; and if (2) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are not so advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

If before the Minister approves the terms of the contract the contract immigrant lands in Australia, the contract is absolutely void.

In the case of contract immigrants, *who are not British subjects*, the employer must also prove that there is difficulty in his obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability.

Servants.—This Act does not apply to domestic servants or personal attendants accompanying their employer to Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The address of the Agent-General for New South Wales is 123 & 125, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Passengers and Fares.

(1) *Assisted and nominated passages.*—Assisted passages are given by the New South Wales Government to *bona-fide* farmers, farm

workers and female domestic servants. Such persons must be of sound mental and bodily health, of good moral character, and, in the case of farmers and farm workers, must not exceed 45 years of age, whilst domestic servants must not exceed 35 years of age. Any persons domiciled in New South Wales may nominate for an assisted passage any person who may be approved in terms of the Regulations. All nominations shall be made in the form prescribed, and shall be forwarded to the Director of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Sydney.

Liberal assistance towards the fares of approved immigrants will be given by the Government of New South Wales, so that the ordinary fare is greatly reduced. Farm workers of all grades and domestic servants may secure an open-berth passage for £6, a berth in a four-berth cabin for £8, and one in a two-berth cabin for £9.

Female domestic servants are required to deposit in addition the sum of £2, which is refunded in New South Wales after three weeks' satisfactory service. Farm workers deposit amounts varying from £3 to £6, which are likewise refunded after three weeks' satisfactory service in New South Wales.

In the case of nominated immigrants the relatives or friends in New South Wales pay to the Director of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Martin Place, Sydney, the sum of £8 for full fare open-berth passengers, and where the nominator wishes to secure assisted passages for his wife and family, the rate may be reduced to £6. And, further, if the nominator is engaged in agricultural pursuits his wife and children may secure their passage for £3. In the case of children between 3 and 12 years, half the above rates will apply.

(2) *Unassisted passages, from England to Sydney, the capital (fares liable to change; consult advertisements in the newspapers):—*

—	By British Steamer.
3rd Class	From £16.
2nd Class	From £41 16s.

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half-price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided); and other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

Emigrants should apply for advice and assistance to the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney. An officer from the Bureau meets all vessels on which assisted emigrants are carried. Among private agencies for emigrants at Sydney are the Young Women's Christian Association Institute, 163, Castlereagh Street, Central Methodist Mission, 139, Castlereagh Street, the Girls' Friendly Society, 167, William Street, the Y.M.C.A., at 325, Pitt Street, and the Salvation Army at 400, Pitt Street, and Women's Hostel, 348, Elizabeth Street. Emigrants having friends in the State should communicate with them beforehand, and all emigrants would do well to write beforehand to one of the above institutions, and to take references as to character with them.

Demand for Labour.

Up country there are excellent openings for farmers with a little capital, for wheat and dairy farmers on shares, for farm labourers, for men on sheep and cattle stations, for mechanics in many places, and especially for dairymen. Considerable numbers of farm labourers have lately received assisted passages to New South Wales, but the demand is still unsatisfied, and competent men of this class—including a limited number of married men with families—have no difficulty in getting good places. There is a keen demand for good milkers and for married people with working families on the dairy farms on the Richmond River in the North, and at many other places. In Sydney and suburbs the building, iron, furniture, boot and clothing trades and factory workers have been well employed; and stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and able-bodied labourers are in great demand. The Royal Commission on the shortage of labour in New South Wales has reported that immediate need exists for artisans in Sydney. There has been a good deal of industrial unrest among coal-miners at Newcastle and Maitland, among ironworkers at Lithgow, and wharf labourers at Sydney.

Women.—Domestic servants continue to be in steady demand, and competent emigrants of this class can obtain immediate employment. Those who are most sought for are girls who can do plain cooking together with a little laundry work and household duties. General servants who are able to cook, can readily secure employment. There are more than enough of ladies' helps, ladies' companions, and governesses. There is an increasing tendency to employ women and children in factories, but the pay is not high as a rule; at the present time there is a good demand for them in boot, clothing, and other factories.

Area and Population.

New South Wales is nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. The population at the Census of 1911 numbered 1,648,212 persons, about 631,000 of whom lived in Sydney and suburbs.

Products.

The chief products are wool, wheat, maize, butter, cheese, fruit, wine, sugar, frozen and preserved meat, leather, live stock, tallow, and timber; coal, gold, silver, lead, and tin mining are very important industries, and other minerals are found in the State.

Cost of Living.

Rent.—In the city of Sydney and suburbs houses of any kind are at the present time hard to get. Rents of dwellings occupied by the labouring classes are rather high, and are as follows:—Three or four rooms from 10s. to 17s. 6d. per week, and five rooms and kitchen 15s. to 20s. per week. Rates and taxes are paid by landlord. Dwellings of more than five rooms are not often occupied by labouring-class families, unless there are grown up sons and daughters who contribute to the family earnings; the rent of one with seven or eight rooms is from £52 to £68 a year. In the Provincial towns rents for a four-roomed cottage range from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week. Many working men, however, own their own houses, and in the country wooden houses can be put up very cheaply, and rent is seldom paid.

Board and Lodging.—Board and lodging may be obtained for single men from 14s. to 18s. per week. Superior accommodation can be had from 20s. to 25s. per week. Single women can obtain accommodation at such places as the Young Women's Christian Association, Church Homes, etc., from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per week. Married couples may find it better to secure lodgings at from 10s. per week upwards, and make their own arrangements for meals. Good meals are obtainable from 6d. upwards. In country towns board and lodging cost 15s. to 20s. a week, and in country districts farm and station hands are usually boarded and lodged by their employers without any deduction being made from their wages.

Price of Provisions.—The average retail price of provisions and of some other articles, as paid by the working classes at Sydney, is as follows. Tea is the usual drink at meals. The prices per lb. unless otherwise stated :—

Bacon (rashers)	10d.	Milk ..	4d. to 6d. per qt.
Beef	4d. to 7d.	Mutton	3d. to 5d.
Bread $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 2-lb. loaf		Pork	5d. to 7d.
Butter (fresh)	10d. to 1s. 3d.	Potatoes $3s.$ 3d. to $7s.$ per cwt.	
Cheese	8d. to 9d.	Rice	$2\frac{1}{2}d.$
Coal (per ton)	20s. to 25s.	Salt	$\frac{3}{4}d.$
Coffee	1s. to 1s. 3d.	Sugar	$2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$
Eggs (per dozen)	7d. to 2s.	Tea	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Flour	1s. for 7 lbs.	Tobacco (Colonial)	3d. per oz.
Gas	4s. per 1000 feet		

Clothing.—Woollen and some other articles of clothing are dearer than at home.

Rates of Wages.

The average minimum rates of wages earned all the year round in New South Wales are approximately as follows; but as wages are always liable to change, these rates must not be relied on too strictly.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

Per week, without board or lodging.

Bakers	from 52s. 6d.	Butchers (shopmen)	55s. to 65s.
Blacksmiths (per day)	10s.	Cabinet-makers	56s.
Boilermakers (per hour)	from 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	Carpenters and joiners (per hour)	from 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$
Bookbinders	from 56s.	Carriage builders	from 60s.
Bootmakers, male (per hour)	from 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	Carriage painters	from 56s.
„ female clickers (per hour)	1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	Compositors (piece work)	1s. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ; or 56s. to 60s. per week.
Brassfinishers (per hour)	1s.	Coopers (per hour)	from 1s. 4d.
Brassmoulders (per day)	from 10s.	Coppersmiths	50s.
Brewery and aerated water factory hands	from 42s. to 48s.	Curriers	from 50s.
Bricklayers (per hour)	from 1s. 6d.	Dressmakers and milliners (factory)	16s. to 18s.
Bricksetters (per hour)	1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	Electricians (per day)	9s. to 11s. 4d.
Builders' labourers (per hour)	from 1s.	Electroplaters (per hour)	from 1s. 3d.
		Engine drivers (per day)	9s. to 12s.

Wages—continued.

Engine fitters (<i>per hour</i>) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	Plasterers (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 4½d.
Engravers (Process) ... 56s.	Plumbers (<i>per hour</i>) „ 1s. 4½d.
Farriers ... 60s.	Quarrymen (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 6½d.
Galvanized-iron workers 50s.	Saddlers ... 54s.
General labourers and navvies (<i>per day</i>) 7s. to 9s. 4d.	„ (females) ... 24s.
Glass Cutters and Glaziers from 50s.	Sawyers ... from 48s.
Grocers' Assistants „ 42s.	Sheet metal workers (<i>per hour</i>) 1s. 2d.
Hairdressers ... „ 48s.	Shipwrights (<i>per day</i>) 11s. to 12s.
Iron and Steel Moulders (<i>per hour</i>) ... from 1s. 3½d.	Shop assistants:—
Iron Works at Lithgow:—	Males ... from 40s.
Labourers from 10½d. an hour.	Females ... „ 25s.
Rollers „ 2s. 6d. „	Slaters (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 4½d.
Jam makers (men) ... from 40s.	Slaughtermen (<i>per 100</i>) from 27s.
„ „ (women) „ 20s.	Smelters (<i>per day</i>) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Jewellers ... from 55s.	Stonecutters ... from 55s.
„ (females) ... „ 35s.	Tailors... „ 55s.
Laundry-women 15s. to 22s.	Tailoresses ... 21s. to 27s. 6d.
Lithographers 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.	Tinsmiths ... (average) 50s.
Marble or stone carvers from 70s.	Tobacco workers (men) 50s.
Masons (<i>per day</i>) ... „ 11s.	„ „ (women) 25s.
Meat packers (<i>per hour</i>) „ 1s.	Typewriters—females 10s. to 30s.
Millers... „ 42s.	Upholsterers ... 56s.
Painters and paperhangers (<i>per hour</i>) ... 1s. to 1s. 3d.	Wagon smiths ... from 64s.
Patternmakers (<i>per day</i>) 10s. 8d. to 12s.	Wharf labourers (<i>per</i> <i>hour</i>)... from 1s. 3d.
	Wheelwrights (<i>per day</i>) 8s. to 10s.
	Woolwashers (<i>per day</i>) 6s. to 7s.

INTER-STATE AND NEW ZEALAND STEAMERS.

<i>Per month—</i>	<i>Per month—</i>
Engineers ... 12l. to 27l. 10s.	Firemen ... 9l. to 10l.
Officers ... 8l. to 19l.	Trimmers ... 7l.
	Seamen ... 7l.

MINERS (43½ hours per week).

Coal (northern miners) hewing rate is 3s. 10d. a ton, when the price of coal is 10s. a ton; average earnings are 9s. to 20s. per day, when in full work. The hewing rate rises 4d. for every 1s. the price rises per ton; it is now 4s. 2d.	selling price is 6s. per ton. The rate rises or falls ½d. per ton for every 3d. rise or fall in the price.
Coal (southern miners) newing rate is 2s. 9d. a ton for screened coal with ½d. rise per ton per inch below 5 ft. and increases as price of coal increases; average earnings are 7s. to 12s. for 8 hours.	Copper miners 8s. to 10s. 6d. a day.
Coal (Lithgow miners) hewing rate is 2s. 2d. per ton when the	Copper hammer and drill men 8s. to 10s. 2 day.
	Gold miners 8s. 4d. to 10s. a day.
	At Broken Hill silver mines—
	Miners ... 10s. a day.
	Truckers ... 8s. 7½d. a day.
	Blacksmiths, car- } 10s. to
	penters, and } to 11s. 6d.
	engine drivers } a day.
	Tin miners ... 8s. 4d. to 9s. a day.

Wages—continued.

FARM AND STATION HANDS.

Per week or per year with rations and lodging (see page 3).

<i>Per week or per year—</i>	<i>Per week or per year—</i>
Married couples (without family) 80 <i>l.</i> to 95 <i>l.</i>	Rouseabouts and shed hands ... 15 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>
Farm labourers 20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Stockmen 52 <i>l.</i> „ 65 <i>l.</i>
Blacksmiths (station) ... 30 <i>s.</i>	Shearers (per 100 sheep shorn) ... 24 <i>s.</i> , with-
Boundary riders 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	out rations.
Bullock drivers 20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Vignerons 15 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>
Dairy hands 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 22 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Woolscourers 38 <i>s.</i>
Harvest hand (<i>per day</i>) 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	
Orchard hands 14 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Per week with board and lodging.

Cooks (female) ... 15 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	Gardeners 20 <i>s.</i> to 25 <i>s.</i>
Cook and laundress 15 <i>s.</i> „ 20 <i>s.</i>	Grooms and coach-
Laundresses ... 20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	men 20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>
House and parlour-	Nursemaids ... 10 <i>s.</i> „ 12 <i>s.</i>
maids 13 <i>s.</i> „ 15 <i>s.</i>	Waitresses (board
General servants ... 10 <i>s.</i> „ 20 <i>s.</i>	only) 8 <i>s.</i> „ 15 <i>s.</i>

NOTE.—Farm labourers are usually boarded (*see p. 3*) and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families, unless the families can assist. Proper accommodation must be provided for shearers. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. The ordinary working day for mechanics is eight hours.

Land.

For price of land, farming, fruit growing, &c., *see* the New South Wales Handbook, 1911, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 1*d.*, with Map.

Office of the Agent-General.

Books of reference, statistics, colonial statutes, handbooks, newspapers, maps, &c., may be consulted at the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 123 & 125, Cannon Street, London, E.C. All letters to that office should be addressed to the Agent-General.

VICTORIA.

The address of the Agent-General for Victoria is Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

Passages.

(a) *Nominated passages.*—Nominated passages are granted by the Victorian Government to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in the State. The adult passage money is £12, and a deposit of at least one-third (£4) has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve

months. After the immigrants have resided twelve months in the State, and have satisfied the Minister (Lands Department) that they intend to reside permanently, a rebate of £4 per adult passage will be made. Children from 3 to 12 years of age are charged half rates, and the amount of the rebate will be £2. In order to facilitate the reunion of families, the Government makes a further concession. The adult passage in these cases is fixed at £3—a deposit of £1 and the balance in six months—children proportionately.

(b) *Advanced passages*.—Freehold farms of from 2 to 200 acres are now being offered by the Victorian Government; the purchase-money is to be distributed over $31\frac{1}{2}$ years; 80 per cent of the passage money is advanced to farm settlers in approved cases, repayable in five years. Intending applicants should register their names with the Land Settlement and Emigration Commissioner for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.

(c) *Assisted passages* are granted—

(1) To approved farm labourers at £6 a head.

(2) To approved female domestics at £4 a head.

(3) To approved mechanics, male and female, at the following rates:—Men, £6 each; wives, £3 each; children, 12 and under 21, £3 each; children under 12, £1 10s. each; one child under 3, free. Women workers, £4.

Male mechanics must be efficient, of good character and physique, not over 45 years of age, and have had eight years' experience in their trade including term of apprenticeship. All applications must be made to the Emigration Commissioner at the above address.

(d) *Unassisted passages* from England to Melbourne (*fares liable to change; consult advertisements in the newspapers*):—

By Sailing Ship (nearly 3 months) occasionally.	By British Steamer.
Sailing ships sometimes carry passengers, generally saloon only at about £42.	3rd Class from £16. 2nd Class from £41 16s.

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided), and other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

All emigrants approved by the Victorian Emigration Officer in London (Melbourne Place, Strand) are met at Melbourne by an officer representing the Government. For assisted emigrants the Government provides a home at Richmond where a meal costs 6d. and a bed 1s.: but nominated immigrants must be looked after by their nominators. There is a Y.M.C.A. at 130, Flinders Street, Melbourne. Among private agencies for female emigrants at Melbourne is the Young Women's Christian Association at 35, Spring Street. Emigrants applying there should bring characters, or letters from ministers of religion. Emigrants having friends in the State should communicate with them beforehand. As to contract immigrants, see p. 9.

Demand for Labour in Victoria.

There is a large demand for competent farmers, dairy farmers, and fruit growers with capital, for experienced farm and general labourers, for men accustomed to work in orchards and vineyards, and for men on sheep or cattle stations (*see* "advanced passages" on p. 15). There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, and there is a large demand for plasterers, blacksmiths, moulders, engine fitters, plumbers, furniture makers, carpenters, bricklayers, turners, sheet metal workers, rubber workers on motor tyres, and boiler-makers.

General female servants, able to do cooking, washing, and house-work, are in good demand throughout the State, and cooks, house-maids, nurses, &c., in the larger towns. The number of females employed in factories has considerably increased in recent years, but there is still a large unsatisfied demand for female apprentices and workers, especially in workers on women's clothing (including dress-makers, white-workers, &c.), workers on men's and juvenile clothing, shirt, collar, and pyjama makers, hosiery and underwear makers (machinists), and boot trade employees (machinists and fitters).

Area and Population.

Victoria is about the same size as Great Britain. The population of Victoria at the Census of 1911 was 1,315,000, of whom about 591,830 lived in Melbourne and suburbs.

Products and Industries.

The chief products are—Gold, wool, wheat, oats, barley, and hay, wine, dairy produce, coal, fruit. A number of manufactures are also carried on.

Cost of Living.

Rent.—Rents of houses in Melbourne and suburbs suitable for artisans and labourers vary from 7s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per week. Many workmen possess houses of their own. In country towns rents of houses vary from about 5s. to 10s. a week.

Board and lodging.—Board and lodging for men cost 15s. to 20s. a week, and 10s. to 15s. for women; in country districts the rate is rather less, and for farm and station hands *see* the notes after wages.

Provisions.—The retail price of provisions and of other articles in Melbourne and suburbs is approximately as follows. Local produce in country districts are cheaper. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated :—

Bacon	...	6d. to 1s.	Firewood	...	1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.
Beef	...	4d. to 9d.			per cwt.
Bread	...	3d. per 2 lb. loaf.	Flour	...	1½d.
Butter	...	1s. to 1s. 5d.	Gas, per 1,000 feet	...	5s.
Candles	...	6d. to 8d.	Kerosene	...	10½d. to 1s. per gall.
Cheese	...	8d. to 1s. 2d.	Milk	...	4d. to 5d. per quart.
Coals	...	26s. per ton.	Mutton	...	3d. to 6d.
Coffee	...	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	Pork	...	7d. to 10d.
Eggs (per doz.)	...	11d. to 2s. 3d.	Potatoes (per cwt.)	...	1s. to 7s.
Electric light	...	4½d. per unit.	Sugar	...	2½d. to 2¾d.
			Tea	...	1s. to 1s. 3d.
			Tobacco (Colonial)	...	3s. to 5s. 9d.

Clothing.—Clothing is rather dearer in Victoria than it is at home.

Rates of Wages.

The Rates of Wages for engagements in Melbourne are roughly as follows; as wages are always liable to change, these rates must not be relied on too strictly:—

I. MECHANICS, without board and lodging :

(1) Per day:—

Bricklayers (per day) ...	12s.	Riveters ...	9s. to 10s.
Brickmakers (per hour)	from 10d.	Shipwrights ...	12s.
Electrical fitters ...	9s. 6d.	Slaters ...	10s.
Painters and glaziers ...	9s.	Stonecutters ...	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½d. an hour.
Paperhangers ...	9s.	Wharf labourers	1s. 1½d. an hour and 1s. 6d. at night.
Plasterers ...	10s. 4d.		

(2) Per week:—

Bakers ...	46s. to 62s.	Engine-drivers (factory)	45s. to 69s.
Blacksmiths ...	66s.	Farriers ...	50s. „ 57s.
Boilermakers ...	60s.	Fitters and Turners	60s. „ 66s.
Bookbinders ...	58s.	Furniture makers...	60s.
Bookbinders (female)	from 21s.	General labourers	48s. to 57s.
Bootmakers ...	54s.	Glass workers ...	42s. „ 70s.
„ (female)	22s. 6d.	Grocers (assistants)	50s.
„ shop assistants	(male) 35s. to 50s.	Hairdressers ...	40s. to 55s.
„ shop assistants	(female) 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	Iron and steel moulders	from 51s.
Brassmoulders ...	from 54s.	Jam makers ...	45s.
Brewing hands ...	51s.	„ „ (females)	19s.
Brushmakers ...	48s. to 64s.	Jewellers ...	50s.
Butchers ...	from 50s.	„ (females)	35s.
„ slaughtermen	70s.	Joiners ...	62s.
Cabinet makers ...	56s. to 60s.	Leather goods makers	45s. to 60s.
Cardboard box makers	(female) 22s. „ 25s.	„ „ (females)	20s. to 25s.
Carpenters...	70s.	Linotypers ...	70s. „ 84s.
Carpenters' labourers	52s.	Lithographers ...	from 56s.
Carriage makers ...	54s.	Maltsters ...	54s.
Compositors ...	60s.	Masons ...	64s. 2d.
Confectioners ...	54s.	Millers ...	55s.
Coopers ...	62s.	Milliners ...	22s. 6d.
Copper-plate engravers	from 80s.	Miners (gold) ...	45s.
Coppersmiths ...	48s. to 57s.	„ (coal) ...	10s. per shift.
Coremakers ...	51s. „ 66s.	Moulders ...	54s. to 65s.
Curriers ...	50s.	Painters, paperhangers, sign-writers, and grainers	55s.
Cutlers ...	60s. to 80s.	Pastrycooks (females)	20s. to 32s.
Cycle makers	45s. to 57s. 6d.	Patternmakers ...	66s.
Drapers' assistants (male)	42s. 6d. to 58s.	Plate glass cutter	from 1s. per hour.
„ „ (female)	25s. to 58s.	Plumbers ...	57s. to 66s.
Dressmakers ...	from 21s. 6d.	Pottery and tile makers	42s. to 50s.
Electric light hands	54s.	„ „ (females)	23s.
Electroplaters ...	66s.		

I. MECHANICS, *without board and lodging* :—cont.(2) *Per week* :—cont.

Quarrymen ...	48s. to 63s.	Tinsmiths ...	54s.
Rubbers goods makers	40s. „ 54s.	Tramway employees—	
„ „ (females)	22s. 6d.	Gripmen ...	2l. 10s.
Rubber workers ...	48s.	Conductors ...	2l. 9s.
Saddlers ...	54s.	Turners (wood) ...	58s.
„ (females) ...	24s.	Typists and Shorthand clerks	
Sawyers ...	52s. to 63s.	(female) ...	20s. to 40s.
Sheet metal workers ...	54s.	Underclothing m a k e r s	
Shirtmakers (females) ...	20s.	(female) ...	20s.
Slaughtermen (per 100 sheep		Upholsterers ...	56s. to 60s.
and lambs) ...	27s. 6d.	Watchmakers ...	45s. „ 70s.
Tailoresses ...	21s.	Wheelwrights ...	54s. „ 60s.
Tailors (cutters, male or		Wireworkers ...	51s.
female) ...	60s.	Woollen mills : men ...	42s.
Tanners ...	42s. to 52s.	„ female warpers	18s. 6d. to 28s.

The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours. In Government contracts the minimum daily wages to be paid are for bricklayers, 12s. ; plasterers, 12s. ; painters, 1s. 3d. per hour ; carpenters, 1s. 5½d. per hour ; masons (bluestone), 1s. 5½d. per hour, and granite, 1s. 6½d. ; blacksmiths, 10s. and 11s. ; and navvies, 1s. per hour.

II. DOMESTIC SERVANTS, *with board and lodging* :(1) *Per week* :—

Butler ...	25s. to 40s.	House - Parlourmaid	15s. to 17s. 6d.
Coachman, footman,		Kitchenmaid ...	10s. to 12s.
groom, or gardener	20s. „ 30s.	Laundress ...	16s. „ 20s.
Cook, cook - laun-		Nurse ...	17s. 6d. „ 20s.
dress, or cook-		Nurse-girl ...	8s. „ 10s.
general ...	17s. 6d. „ 20s.	Waiter in hotels ...	20s. „ 30s.
General servant	10s. to 17s. 6d.	Waitress „ ...	15s. „ 25s.
Governess (nursery)	10s. to 20s.		
Housemaid ...	12s. „ 15s.		

III. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR :

(1) *Per week and found (see p. 3)* :—

Farm labourers ...	20s. to 30s.	Married couples ...	25s. to 40s.
Female general		Milkers ...	15s. „ 20s.
servants ...	8s. „ 20s.	Orchard gardeners	
Harvest hands (per		(average) ...	22s. 6d.
day) average ...	6s.	Ploughmen ...	25s. to 30s.
Market gardeners		Vineyard hands ...	15s. „ 25s.
(average) ...	22s. 6d.		

(2) *Without rations* :

Hop pickers	3½d. per bushel.	Reapers (machine)	3s. 0¾d. per acre.
Maize pickers ...	5½d. per bag.	Strippers ...	3s. 8½d. per acre.
Mowers (machine)	3s. 0¼d. per acre.	Harvesters ...	5s. 8d. per acre.

IV. LABOUR ON SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS :—

(1) *Per week and found (see p. 3) :—*

Cooks (male) ...	20s. to 30s.	Married couples ...	25s. to 40s.
Female servants ...	8s. „ 20s.	Sheepwashers ...	20s. „ 30s.
Generally useful men	15s. „ 30s.		

(2) *Per year and found (see p. 3) :—*

Boundary riders ...	52l.	Shepherds ...	45l.
Hutkeepers ...	40l.	Stockmen ...	52l.

(3) *Per 100 sheep shorn :—*

Shearers, hand or machine, 24s. without rations.

V. MARINE LABOUR, *per month and found :—*

Sailors, sailing vessels (inter-state) ...	4l. 10s. to 5l.	Engineers, steamships ...	10l. to 29l.
Sailors, steamships	7l. 10s.	Masters ...	21l. „ 34l.
Donkeymen, steamships ...	10l. 10s.	Officers ...	10l. „ 17l.
		Firemen ...	9l. 10s.
		Trimmers, steamships ...	7l. 10s.

VI. WAGES IN FACTORIES :

The following were the average wages in 1910 for adult employees in some of the principal factories :—

Factories.					Male, per week.	Female, per week.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aërated Waters	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	—
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	2 0 5	0 19 9
Breweries	...	...	...	...	2 6 7	—
Bricks	...	...	...	...	2 9 6	—
Carriages	...	...	...	...	2 13 4	1 5 0
Clothing	...	...	...	...	2 15 7	1 3 8
Dresses, &c.	...	...	...	...	2 15 3	1 1 9
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	2 10 4	—
Furniture	...	...	...	...	2 16 7	1 8 6
Glass Workers	...	...	...	...	2 4 3	—
Hats	...	...	...	...	2 19 10	1 1 7
Millinery	...	...	...	...	—	1 11 5
Printing and Bookbinding	...	...	...	...	3 1 10	1 0 0
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	2 5 5	—
Tobacco and Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	2 15 4	1 7 11
Woollen Trade	...	...	...	...	2 2 4	1 1 3

NOTE.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. The

ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours. In factories the usual hours are 48, but in some cases 60, a week.

Land

For farming, fruit-growing, price of land, &c., see the Victoria Handbook, 1911, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 1d., with map.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The address of the Agent-General for South Australia is 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Passages.

(a) *Nominated Passages.*—Any natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, resident in this State, may nominate any person for an assisted passage to South Australia. Nominations for assisted passages will be accepted in respect of persons who come under one or more of the following three classes, and who are under 50 years of age, and have been vaccinated or have had the smallpox, viz. :—

(a) Those who are closely related to the nominator (this will be taken to mean parents, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, or children of the nominators).

(b) Those who are agricultural or rural workers and their families.

(c) Those whose occupations are such that no congestion in any occupation or trade will be caused by their coming to this State.

The amount that shall be required from the nominator towards the passage of each person nominated shall be as follows :—In the case of a person under 12 years of age, £3; 12 and under 40 years of age, £4; 40 and under 50 years of age, £8.

Any person who, though ineligible under the above regulations, or either of them, shall pay to the Emigration Agent, 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., the full contract rate of passage-money of the steamer in which such person desires to proceed to the State,* or on whose account there shall have been paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration in South Australia, or some authorised person in his behalf, a sum to cover the passage-money at the full contract rate, may be allowed a passage in the said steamer, provided that such person must be in good health, and not likely to become chargeable to the State, and has signed an agreement to conform to the rules to be observed on board such steamer.

Nominations must be used within 12 months of their being approved in South Australia.

(b) *Assisted Passages for Agricultural Labourers.*—A limited number of passages from the United Kingdom to South Australia may be arranged by the Emigration Agent for any agricultural labourer under 40 years of age, to be selected by him or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose; provided that an employer in the State applies for any such labourer and deposits £4

* This concession is to be granted only to near relatives of persons already nominated, who wish to accompany the latter.

there, and guarantees employment. Every person so selected shall pay to the Emigration Agent the sum of £4 towards the passage-money.

(c) *Assisted Passages for Female Servants.*—Passages at £4 a head from the United Kingdom to this State may be arranged by the Emigration Agent for female domestic helpers under 40 years of age, to be selected by him or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose. If any suitable person is unable to pay the £4, she may be granted a passage on signing an undertaking to pay £4 within 6 months from the date of her arrival in the State.

Assisted Emigrants will be met on arrival by an Officer of the Immigration Department. Arrangements have been made by the Government for female domestic helpers to be provided with free accommodation until they go to the situations awaiting them.

(d) *Unassisted passages from England to Adelaide (fares liable to change; consult advertisements in the newspapers):*—

By Sailing Vessel (about 90 days) occasionally.	By British Steamer.
Sailing vessels sometimes carry passengers, generally saloon only at about 42l.	<div> 3rd Class ... From 16l. 2nd Class ... From 41l. 16s. </div>

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided), and other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

A Government Labour Exchange has been established for the purpose of facilitating the obtaining of employment and is now worked in conjunction with the new Immigration Department. The Exchange is situated in Victoria Square, Adelaide, and has Branches in the country; a register is kept of all persons applying for employment, and of employers applying for labour. No daily-paid labour is employed in the public service except through the Exchange. There is a Y.M.C.A. at Adelaide, in Gawler Place, a Y.W.C.A. in Hindmarsh Square, and a Salvation Army dépôt at the People's Palace, Pirie Street. Emigrants who have friends in the State should communicate with them beforehand. As to contract immigrants, see p. 9.

Demand for Labour.

Mechanics.—The building, engineering, and other trades continue very busy, and there has been a good demand for carpenters, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, first-class painters, plumbers, iron-workers, &c. Such men, however, should have with them enough money to live upon until they secure work.

Farm Labourers, General Labourers, &c.—Between October and February there is a demand for agricultural labourers and lads on farms. There is also some opening for grooms, coachmen and men

who are handy about a house or garden, and for competent general labourers in the country at 8s. a day. Several important public works are under construction, or are authorised.

Farmers.—For farmers with capital the prospects are generally good. Fruit-growing and wine-making offer to men of capital and experience steadier prospects than ordinary farming, and are capable of wide extension. Experienced fruit-growers with a capital of 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* should do well. For price of land, and for farming, fruit-growing, &c., see the South Australia Handbook, 1911, issued by this Office, price 1*d.* with Map, mentioned on p. 1. Small blocks of land are open to working men on easy terms.

Miners.—There is no demand for more miners, the copper mines being well supplied with men.

Clerks.—Clerks, shopmen, and warehousemen are not advised to immigrate, unless they have situations to go to.

Women.—There is great scarcity of useful female domestic servants, and especially of general servants.

Professional Persons.—For professional persons, see the Professional Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.* There are plenty of such persons in the State.

Area and Population.

South Australia is more than three times as large as the United Kingdom. The population at the Census of 1911 was 408,212.

- Products and Industries

The chief products are wheat, wool, copper, gold, fruits, and wine. Manufactories are increasing.

Cost of Living.

House Rent.—The rent of a house with four rooms and offices suitable for an artisan and his family in Adelaide and other towns varies from 11*s.* to 20*s.* per week; in the country the rate is from 5*s.* to 7*s.* a week. Large numbers of artisans, however, reside in their own freehold cottages; good cottages at Adelaide with three rooms cost about 300*l.* to buy, with four rooms 400*l.*, and with five rooms 500*l.*

Board and Lodging.—At private houses, in towns, board and lodging for single men, shopmen, &c., cost 18*s.* to 20*s.* per week; and for single females, 14*s.* to 18*s.* In country districts the rate is about 15*s.* to 18*s.* a week. For farm labourers, see note after wages below.

Provisions, &c.—Retail prices in Adelaide are roughly as follows. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated:—

Bacon	9½ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i>	Flour	1½ <i>d.</i> to 1¾ <i>d.</i>
Beef	4 <i>d.</i> „ 8 <i>d.</i>	Milk, per quart	4 <i>d.</i> „ 6 <i>d.</i>
Bread, 2-lb. loaf ...	3 <i>d.</i>	Mutton	2½ <i>d.</i> „ 4½ <i>d.</i>
Butter	10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Pork	7 <i>d.</i> „ 8 <i>d.</i>
Cheese	6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i>	Potatoes, per 14 lbs.	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Coals (per ¼ ton) ...	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sugar	2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>d.</i>
Coffee	1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Tea (average) ...	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Eggs	8 <i>d.</i> „ 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Tobacco	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>
Firewood (per ton)	28 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>		

Clothing.—Clothing is a little dearer than it is at home.

Rates of Wages.

The rates of wages in South Australia are approximately as follow : but as wages are always liable to change these rates must not be relied on too strictly.

I.—DOMESTIC.

Per week, with board and lodging.

Cooks (female) ...	20s. to 30s.	Nursemaids ...	8s. to 15s.
General female servants, and Housemaids...	10s. to 18s.	Waitresses in Restaurants	17s. 6d. ,, 30s.
Laundresses ...	15s. ,, 25s.		

II.—FARM.*

With board and lodging.

(1) <i>Per year :—</i>		Dairy hands (factories)	25s. to 30s.
Married couples ...	65l. to 80l.	Farm hands ...	20s. ,, 25s.
Single men ...	52l. ,, 65l.	Farm youths ...	... 15s.
(2) <i>Per week :—</i>		Harvest hands ...	30s. to 40s.
Cheesemakers ...	60s. to 70s.	Milkers ...	... 20s.
		Ploughmen ...	18s. to 20s.

III.—SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS.*

(1) *Per year, with rations :—*

	£	£		£	£
Boundary-riders (married)	52		Stockmen ...	65	to 75
Bullock drivers ...	58	to 70	Teamsters ...	52	„ 70
Bush carpenters ...	65	„ 75	(2) Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn,		
Cooks, male ...	60	„ 75	without rations, 24s.		
Generally useful men	40	„ 52	(3) <i>Per week, with rations :</i>		
Hut keepers ...	30	„ 40	Shed hands ...	25s. to 30s.	
Married couples ...	65	„ 80	„ „ boys	17s. 6d. „	20s.
Sheepdrovers ...	65	„ 75	Woolscourers ...	...	38s.
Shepherds ...	30	„ 40			

IV.—HOTEL.

Per week, with board and lodging.

Barmen ...	20s. to 30s.	Ostlers ...	18s. to 25s.
Boots ...	15s. ,, 20s.	Stable helps—youths	... 10s.

* Scale of rations per week :—10 lbs. flour, 12 lbs. meat, 2 lbs. sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea. Married farm labourers have cottage provided rent free and fuel and water gratis. Servants are, as a rule, conveyed up country at employers' cost, conditionally on a minimum of six months' service being rendered. Shearers and piece workers generally bear their own travelling expenses.

V.—TRADES, &C.

Per day, without board or lodging.

Apprentices ... 2s. 3d. to 5s.	Gasfitters (<i>per week</i>) from 54s.
Bakers (<i>per week</i>) from 54s. 6d.	General labourers 8s. to 9s. 6d.
Blacksmiths ... 11s. to 13s.	Harness-makers (<i>per week</i>) from 54s.
Boilermakers ... 11s. „ 13s.	Hatters 10s.
Boilermakers' Assistants 8s. 6d. to 9s.	Ironworkers 11s. 6d.
Bookbinders (<i>per week</i>) from 52s.	Laundry women (<i>per week of 48 hours</i>) ... 16s. 3d. to 20s.
Bootmakers (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 1d.	Masons 12s.
„ (females) (<i>per week</i>) ... „ 20s.	Millers 9s.
Brass finishers 10s. to 11s. 6d.	Milliners (<i>per week</i>) from 16s.
Brassmoulders (<i>per week</i>) from 60s.	Miners 8s.
Brewers (<i>per week</i>) ... 45s.	Moulders 11s. to 12s.
Bricklayers 12s.	Painters (<i>per week</i>) ... 57s.
Brickmakers (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s.	Paperhangers 10s.
Butchers (<i>per week</i>) „ 52s.	Pattern makers 11s.
Cabinet makers (<i>per week</i>) from 56s.	Plasterers 11s.
Carpenters and joiners (<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 4½d.	Plumbers (<i>per week</i>) from 60s.
Carriage makers from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	Printers (<i>per week</i>) „ 60s.
Confectioners (<i>per week</i>) from 54s.	Saddlers (<i>per week</i>) „ 54s.
Coopers (<i>per week</i>) „ 56s.	Saw Doctors from 10s. 6d.
Coppersmiths 11s.	Sawyers ... 10s. 6d. to 11s.
Coremakers 10s. 6d. to 11s.	Sheet-metal workers (<i>per week</i>) from 52s.
Curriers (<i>per week</i>) from 45s. „ 52s.	Shirtmakers (<i>per hour</i>) ... 4d.
Dressmakers (factory) (<i>per week</i>) from 16s.	Soapmakers from 60s.
Engineers 10s.	Stone Cutters 12s.
Fitters ... from 11s. to 14s.	Storemen from 7s.
Freezing works ... 6s. 6d.	Strikers 8s. 6d.
French polishers (<i>per week</i>) from 56s.	Tailors (<i>per week</i>)... from 50s.
Galvanised-iron workers (<i>per week</i>) from 56s.	Tailoresses „ .. „ 23s.
	Tinsmiths „ .. „ 52s.
	Turners, wood (<i>per week</i>) from 54s.
	Upholsterers (<i>per week</i>) „ 56s.
	„ (females) „ 24s.
	Wagonmakers 9s. 6d. to 11s.
	Wheelwrights 10s.
	Wireworkers (<i>per week</i>) from 45s.

NOTE.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours, except where otherwise mentioned; and Government contracts are carried out under the eight hours system, every man receiving not less than 8s. a day.

QUEENSLAND.

The address of the Agent-General for Queensland is 409, Strand, London, W.C.

Passages.

(a.) *Nominated passages.*—(Important to those who have friends in the State.)

Persons resident in Queensland can nominate others who have been duly proved to their relatives or *personal* friends, for passages, upon application to a Government Immigration Agent in Queensland, and upon making the following payments to him there :—

Males.—From 18 to 40 years old, 4*l*. From 40 to 55, 8*l*. 55 years and upwards, full fare.

Females.—From 18 to 40 years old, 2*l*. From 40 to 55, 8*l*. 55 years and upwards, full fare.

At the time of nomination a guarantee of £2 must be deposited, to be refunded to the nominor if the immigrant on landing in Queensland does not go to the Immigration Depot, Brisbane, or is not accommodated at the Immigration Department's expense at any other port.

Free passages may be granted to the wives and children (under 18 years of age) of nominated emigrants.

All emigrants must remain in Queensland for at least one year, and must not have previously resided in any part of Australia.

(b.) *Unassisted passages from England to Brisbane (fares liable to change : consult advertisements in the newspapers).*

By British steamer to Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, or Brisbane, 3rd class, from £16; 2nd class to Brisbane from £44.

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided); and other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

Emigrants, *where necessary*, will be received in the Government dépôts, established at the various ports, for a few days after arrival. Nominated emigrants are usually met by their friends. Nominated emigrants are forwarded by railway to their respective destinations free of cost. As to contract immigrants, *see* p. 9.

Emigrants having friends in the State should communicate with them beforehand. Among private agencies is the Salvation Army People's Palace in Ann Street, Brisbane, and (for female emigrants) the Lady Musgrave Lodge, Herbert Street, Brisbane.

Demand for Labour.

The system of nominated passages (*see* above) gives emigrants great facilities for going to Queensland. The general demand for labour has considerably increased and wages have risen, on account of the flourishing condition of the agricultural industry and the great extension of railway construction. There is a good demand for general farm labourers, especially for dairy hands, and for lads for milking and general farm work. There is a good demand in the country for married couples without family, or with working boys or girls; and for good stockmen. Good openings exist for experienced farmers, with some capital, to take up selections on favourable terms, after they have learned local conditions of climate and soil. There has been plenty of employment for most kinds of mechanics. There is no demand for more miners. Female servants are in demand in many parts, especially general servants who can cook. There is little opening for clerks or shop assistants. There is a good demand for strong men for railway construction.

Area and Population.

Queensland is more than five times as large as the United Kingdom; the population at the Census of 1911 was 613,464 of which 334,007 were males.

Products and Industries.

The chief exports are gold, copper, wool, frozen meat, butter, and sugar. The manufacturies are increasing.

Cost of Living.

Generally speaking, the cost of living is low compared with average wages.

Rent.—Rents for working men's houses of about four rooms range from 5s. to 8s. a week in the south, but from 10s. to 12s. 6d. in Brisbane; 7s. 6d. about Rockhampton; 5s. to 8s. in the centre inland; 6s. to 10s. at Mackay; 10s. to 12s. at Townsville and Charters Towers; and further north, up to 15s.; but usually in the towns, and always in the country, people either buy or build their houses. A wooden house can be built for 120l. Many use tents at first.

Board and lodging.—Board and lodging for single men cost from 15s. to 20s. a week in the south; 15s. at Rockhampton; 15s. to 20s. in the centre island; 20s. to 25s. at Mackay, Charters Towers, and Townsville; and further north and on diggings, up to 30s. Board and lodging for single women cost rather less. For farm hands, *see* note after wages on p. 29.

Provisions, &c.—The following are the average retail prices for provisions &c. in Brisbane; at Rockhampton the prices are about the same; but at Charters Towers, Townsville, Mackay, and some other

places in the north, and on the more remote goldfields, the prices of some articles are rather higher. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated :—

Bacon	7d. to 1s. 1d.	Mutton	2d. to 5d.
Beef	2½d. to 6d.	Oil, kerosene, per gall.	11d. „ 1s.
Bread, per 2 lb. loaf	3d. to 3½d.	Pork	6d. „ 8d.
Butter	11d. to 1s. 3d.	Potatoes (English)	1s. 9d. to 3s. per quarter
Candles	6d. to 8d.	Potatoes (sweet)	1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.
Cheese	6d. to 10d.	Sugar	2d. to 3d.
Coals, per cwt.	1s.	Tea	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee (raw) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.		Tobacco (Australian)	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6d. to 2s.		
Flour	2d.		
Milk, per quart	4d. to 5d.		

Clothing.—Clothing is, as a rule, about 10 to 15 per cent. (2s. to 3s. in the £) dearer than in the United Kingdom; in some northern towns it is dearer still, but less is needed.

Rates of Wages.

The rates of wages *in the south* are, roughly, as follows (for rations see p. 3) : as wages are always liable to vary, these figures must not be relied on too strictly :—

I. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR :

Per week with rations and lodging (see p. 3).

Bush carpenters	20s. to 25s.	Harvesters	30s.
Butter makers (<i>keeping themselves</i>)	30s. „ 90s.	Milkers	8s. to 20s.
Cheese makers	50s. „ 60s.	Ploughmen	15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.
Farm labourers	15s. „ 24s.	Reapers and mowers	15s. to 20s.
		Threshers	36s.

II. PASTORAL LABOUR :

Per year or per week with rations and lodging (see p. 3.)

Station hands, such as stockmen, shepherds, drovers, and hut-keepers	30l. to 60l. and upwards.	Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn (<i>without rations</i>)	24s.
Married couples, home stations	40l. to 80l.	Shed hands	30s.
		Shed hands, Boys	22s. 6d.
		Woolscourers	38s.

III. SERVANTS :

Per week with board and lodging.

Coachmen	15s. to 25s.	Housemaids	8s. to 12s.
Cooks (female)	10s. „ 20s.	Kitchenmaids	
„ „		(restaurants)	from 20s.
„ (restaurants) from	22s. 6d.	Laundresses	15s. to 25s.
Cook and laundress	15s. to 20s.	Married couples (per	
Farmhouse servants		year)	40l. to 80l.
10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.		Nurses (per year) ...	30l.
Gardeners (per year)	32l. to 50l.	Nursery governesses	
General servants	8s. „ 15s.	(per year)	25l. to 35l.
Grooms	10s. „ 15s.	Parlourmaids	8s. „ 12s.

IV. MECHANICS &c. :

Per week without board and lodging.

Bakers	50s. to 62s. 6d.	Ironmoulders (per day)	from 11s.
Blacksmiths... ..	35s. to 72s.	Lithographers	60s.
Boilermakers	55s. „ 63s.	Masons (per hour)	
Bookbinders (per hour)	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.	
Bootmakers (per hour)	1s. 1d.	Milliners	11s. to 35s.
„ females		Miners	40s. „ 70s.
(per week) from	21s.	„ (coal), per	
Brassfinishers and		shift 10s. „ 11s.	
Coppersmiths	40s. to 60s.	„ „ labourers,	
Breweries : cellarmen		per shift... ..	7s. 6d.
34s. „ 60s.		Navvies (per day) ...	6s. 6d. to 9s.
Bricklayers'... ..	from 66s.	Painters and decora-	
Brickmakers	30s. to 70s.	tors (per hour)	1s. 1½d.
Builders' labourers		Paper bag and box-	
(per hour)	1s. to 1s. 2d.	makers (females)	12s. to 24s.
Butchers	45s. to 52s. 6d.	Pattern-makers	55s. „ 63s.
Cabinet-makers	27s. 6d. to 54s.	Plasterers (per day)	11s. 8d. to 12s.
Carpenters (per hour)		Plumbers and gas	
from 1s. 4½d.		fitters (per hour)	1s. 3d.
Coachbuilders	50s. 11d.	Saddlers and harness-	
Compositors	56s.	makers	from 54s.
Coopers	35s. to 60s.	Saddlers (female) ...	„ 24s.
Curriers	from 50s.	Sawyers	36s. to 58s.
Dressmakers	from 12s. 6d.	Seamen (per month,	
Electrical fitters (per		with board) 3l. to 7l. 10s.	
day)	from 11s.	Officers (per month,	
Engine-drivers	„ 52s.	with board)	8l. to 17l.
Fitters	40s. to 85s.	Engineers (per	
French polishers		month, with	
from 51s. 4d.		board)	12l. to 27l. 10s.
Galvanized iron workers		Firemen (per	
(per hour)	from 1s. 1½d.	month, with	
Gardeners (per day)	4s. to 6s.	board) 8l. 10s. to 10l. 10s.	
Gasworks stokers		Shipwrights (per	
(per hour)	from 1s. 3d.	day)	11s. 4d. to 12s. 8d.
General labourers ...	20s. to 48s.	Shirtmakers (fe-	
Grocers' assistants ...	25s. „ 40s.	males)	11s. to 30s.
Hairdressers	55s.	Slaters	54s. „ 60s.
Ironmongers' assis-		Tailors, order (male	
tants (per hour) ...	from 9d.	cutters)	from 70s.

MECHANICS &c.—*cont.**Per week without board and lodging.*

Tailors, order (female coat makers) ...	from 24s.	Tramways (Brisbane)— <i>cont.</i>	
Tailors, ready-made	„ 60s.	Drivers (per hour)	10½d. to 11¼d.
Tailoresses	„ 20s.	Turners (iron)	... 31s. to 63s.
Tinsmiths (per hour)	„ 1s.	Upholsterers	... from 51s. 4d.
Tramways (Brisbane)—		„ (female)	„ 27s. 6d.
Signalmen (per day) ...	8s.	Watchmakers	... 35s. to 70s.
Motormen } per }	10¼d. to	Wheelwrights	... 50s. 11d.
Conductors } hour }	1s. 1d.	Whitesmiths (per day) ...	from 8s. to 9s.

Wages in the Central Districts.—In the inland districts, which are mainly pastoral, employment for mechanics is scarcer; wages are as follows:—

General labourers	... ..	6s. to 10s. a day.
Female servants (including cooks)	... 7s. to 20s.	} Per week and found, or with rations (<i>see</i> p. 3).
Men on sheep and cattle stations	... 20s. „ 35s.	
Ploughmen	... 20s. „ 32s.	
Sugar-mill employees (48 hours)	... from 30s.	} Per week and found, or with rations.
Sugar boilers (48 hours)	... 60s.	
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	... 24s. without rations.	
Married couples on farms and stations, 60% to 100%.		} Per year and found, or with rations (<i>see</i> p. 3).
Engine drivers...	... 10s. to 12s. per day	
Mechanics	... 45s. to 60s. a week	
Miners	... 50s. „	} Without rations.

Wages in the North.—Wages in the North are higher than in the South, but the cost of living is greater, and the climate is hotter. Thus, at Townsville and Charters Towers, and other Northern places, wages are as follows:—

General labourers	18s. to 30s.	} Per week and found, or with rations (<i>see</i> p. 3).
Female servants (including cooks)	... ..	10s. „ 25s.
Men on sheep and cattle stations	... ..	20s. „ 30s.
Men on sugar farms (58 to 60 hours a week)	... ..	18s. „ 30s.
Ploughmen	... ..	18s. „ 25s.
Sugar-cane cutters	... ..	25s. „ 36s.
Sugar-mill workers (48 hours a week)	... ..	from 30s.
Sugar boilers	up to 60s.	

Shearers, per 100 of sheep shorn... 24s. without rations.

Married couples on farms and stations	... ..	60% to 100%.	} Per year and found (<i>see</i> p. 3).
Miners	... ..	10s. a day	
Carpenters	... ..	up to 65s. per week	} Without rations.

NOTE.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. The

usual working hours for mechanics are 48 to 54 a week. In Government contracts not less than union rates of wages must be paid; in the Brisbane area 44 hours constitute a week's work, and in other districts the hours are to be those current in private or municipal contracts.

Land.

Dairy and other farms more or less improved, and land suitable for sugar growing, can be bought or rented on easy terms, and Government land can be bought from 10s. an acre. The selector should see the land before buying. For information as to farming, see the Queensland Handbook, 1911, with map, price 1d., post free, issued by this Office; or the Year Book of Queensland, and other pamphlets, which will be sent post free by the Agent-General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The address of the Agent-General for Western Australia is 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Passages.

(a) *Free Passages.*—Female domestic servants between 18 and 35 years of age receive the equivalent of free passages. The actual conditions are that a deposit of 2l. towards passage money is demanded, which is repayable to the emigrant on her entering domestic service in the State, and forfeitable if the emigrant fails to embark without reasonable cause.

(b) *Assisted passages* at 2l. to 5l. per adult are granted to single and married men (not over 50 years old) who are bona fide farmers, farm labourers, orchardists, or vigneron. A deposit of 3l. for each member of the party travelling (except domestics) must be made to the Agent-General. The amount deposited is returned on arrival of the emigrant in the State. The assisted passage rates and deposits apply to wives and children. Children between 3 and 12 years travel half price, and one child in each family under 3 travels free. For further particulars apply to the Agent-General for Western Australia, at 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(c) *Nominated passages.*—(Important to those who have friends in the State).

Assistance is granted to emigrants nominated to the Colonial Secretary in Perth, Western Australia, by persons residing in the State. Emigrants should as a rule be farmers or farm labourers, or be guaranteed work on a farm in Western Australia, and must produce certificates of character and health before being approved by the Agent-General in London. The nominators or the emigrants must pay 2l. and upwards, according to accommodation required. N.B.—All nominations lapse at the expiration of 12 months from emigrants receiving notice from the Agent-General of their having been nominated.

(d) *Unassisted passages (fares liable to change; consult advertisements in the newspapers).*—From London or Liverpool by British steamers

to Fremantle or Albany. Passengers should arrange for through tickets to their destination from the port they land at :—

- (1.) 3rd class, 17*l.* to 21*l.* from London or Plymouth by the Suez Canal to Fremantle direct; 2nd class to Fremantle, from 41*l.* 16*s.*
- (2.) 21*l.* to 32*l.* from Liverpool *via* Cape Town to Albany direct, and including rail to Perth and Fremantle.

Children.—As a rule, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided); other children under 3 years, at quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pages 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

An Immigrants' Home is established at Perth, with depots in the country, for the reception of assisted emigrants. Three days' free board and residence are provided. Nominated emigrants are not admitted. All emigrants, who have notified to the Agent-General the ship they are taking, are met at Fremantle by an Official, who assists them with information as to lodgings, work, &c. Emigrants landing at Albany are similarly met and helped. All persons seeking employment should communicate with any friends they may have in Western Australia, mentioning their trade, and the ship they are coming by. A register of persons in need of work is kept at the Office of the Government Labour Bureau, Irwin Street, Perth. There is a Government Labour Bureau at Fremantle, Albany, Bridgetown, Kalgoorlie, Northam, Narrogin, and several other places. Women's Branches also are established at Perth, Fremantle, Kalgoorlie, Northam, and Narrogin. Agriculturists, farm labourers, &c., should also apply to the Department of Agriculture at Perth, where also an employment register is kept; or in country districts to the Resident Magistrate. There is a Salvation Army People's Palace in Pier Street, Perth.

Demand for Labour.

The demand for all kinds of labour has greatly improved, except in the hot north-west districts of the State, where the openings for white labour are few. It is difficult for clerks, accountants, book-keepers, and that class of labour to find employment anywhere.

Women.—There is at all times a good demand for domestic servants, especially cook-laundresses and general domestic servants who can do cooking. Domestic servants must understand housework, and be willing to work hard. In a country where almost everyone is a worker, mistresses know what good work is, and do much of it themselves. There are few places where more than two servants are kept, and in most households there is only one.

Farmers.—There is a good opening for fruit growers with a capital of 500*l.* and upwards, as fruits and vegetables sell at rather high prices, but all persons should get experience of colonial farming before taking up land; for farmers the capital required is less. The soil and climate of the south-western portion of the State are suitable for fruit growing, cereal growing, and stock-raising. For price of land, farming, grazing, fruit-growing, &c., see the Western Australia Handbook, 1911, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 1*d.*, with map.

Free farms.—Under the Homestead Sections of the Land Act, free Homestead farms of 160 acres are granted to settlers on conditions of residence, fencing, and cultivation. The land always requires to be cleared of timber. Other land also can be obtained upon easy terms. The cost of survey must be borne by the selector on terms extending over two years. All males over the age of 16 years are eligible for the benefits of the Western Australian Land Act (*see also p. 8*).

Farm labourers.—There is a great scarcity of skilled farm labour in the agricultural districts in the south-west of the State, and men who are able to plough and work farm machinery or are otherwise specially competent, are in keen demand. Employment, however, is not permanent in all parts, and in the extreme northern districts of the State farming is not carried on. In any case, emigrants should always be prepared to turn their hands to all kinds of farm and station work, to cut timber, split posts and erect fences, ringbark trees, use a pick and shovel, and to rough it in the bush and country districts. The demand for skilled gardeners on orchards and vineyards is limited. Though the area under cultivation is increasing, the owners at present do much of the work themselves. Men working on contract at fencing, clearing, ringbarking, well and dam sinking, can earn 7s. to 14s. per day without board, and are in good demand, but they must be competent.

Gold miners.—The chief mining centre is Kalgoorlie, to which place there is a railway from Perth (375 miles, fare 1l. 18s. 3d.). All the chief mining centres, as Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, Mount Margaret, and Murchison are well supplied with miners. Miners should bear in mind that the cost of living is high, and the heat in summer (October to March) is great; for prices and wages *see below*. The aggregate yield of gold in the State in 1910 was 1,470,632 ozs. fine gold.

Coal miners.—The coal mines at Collie in the south employ a certain number of coal miners, but there is no demand for more men.

Mechanics.—There is not a great demand for mechanics at the present time.

Area and Population.

Western Australia is about eight times the size of the United Kingdom. At the Census of 1911 the population was 280,316, of whom only about 120,000 were females.

Products and Industries.

The chief products are gold, fruit, wine, grain, cattle, sheep, timber, pearls and pearl shells, wool, coal, and tin. The manufactories are small, but are increasing.

Cost of Living.

House rent.—The cost of living is high in certain respects, and so is house rent. The average rent of a four-roomed house in town is 8s. to 12s. per week, and in country places 6s. to 10s.; of a five-roomed house in town 20s. per week, and in the country 8s. 6d. to 18s.

Board and lodging.—Board and lodging for single persons cost from 18s. to 25s. a week in the south, and more in northern towns; for farm labourers, *see note after wages below*.

Provisions, &c.—The retail price of provisions in Perth is roughly as follows. In country districts local produce is cheaper. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated.

Bacon	1s. to 1s. 2d.	Mutton	6d. to 9d.
Beef	8d. to 1s.	Pork	7d. to 10d.
Bread, per 2-lb. loaf	3d. to 3½d.	Potatoes, per cwt.	from 20s.
Butter, fresh	1s. to 1s. 4d.	Sugar	3d.
Cheese	9d. to 1s.	Tea	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Coffee	1s. 6d. „ 2s.	Tobacco	4s. 6d. to 6s.
Milk, per quart	5d. „ 7d.		

Clothing.—Some articles of clothing are dearer than they are in the United Kingdom.

Prices on eastern gold fields.—On the eastern gold fields bread costs 4d. per 2-lb. loaf, sugar 3d. per lb., tea 1s. 9d. per lb., and other prices are in proportion. Board and lodging cost 20s. to 30s. a week and upwards.

Rates of Wages.

The average rates of wages in the settled south-western districts of Western Australia, which contain the largest proportion of the population, are as follows; but as wages are always liable to change, these rates must not be relied on too strictly:—

I. MECHANICS.—Per week without board and lodging, except where otherwise mentioned:—

Bakers	60s.	Masons (stone)	72s. to 90s.
Blacksmiths (<i>per day</i>)	10s. 6d.	Milliners	12s. 6d. „ 70s.
Boilermakers	69s. to 84s.	Orchard hands	20s. „ 40s.
Bootmakers (<i>per hour</i>)	1s. 1½d.	Painters (<i>per day</i>)	... 9s. 6d.
Boundary riders*	20s. to 30s.	Pastry cooks	from 60s.
Bricklayers	66s. „ 90s.	Plasterers (<i>per hour</i>)	from 1s. 6d.
Brickmakers	40s. „ 80s.	Ploughmen*	20s. to 40s.
Butchers	from 55s.	Plumbers (<i>per day</i>)	... 10s.
Carpenters and joiners		Saddlers	from 50s.
(<i>per hour</i>) from 1s. 4½d.		Sawyers (<i>per day</i>)	„ 8s.
Coachbuilders (<i>per day</i>)		Shearers, per } 100 sheep } shorn ... }	24s. without rations.
Coachmen*	15s. to 35s.	Shed hands	40s. and found.
Compositors	from 60s.	Stockmen*	20s. to 40s.
Coopers	60s. to 72s. 6d.	Tailors, coatmakers (male)	from 70s.
Dressmakers	15s. to 55s.	„ „ (female) „	45s.
Engine drivers (<i>per day</i>)	from 9s.	Tinsmiths	57s. 6d.
Engine fitters	57s. to 90s.	Turners (metal) <i>per day</i>	12s.
Farm hands*	20s. „ 40s.	Upholsterers (<i>per day</i>)	10s. 6d.
Gardeners (<i>per hour</i>)	10½d. to 1s. 3d.	„ (females) <i>per</i> <i>week</i>	10s. 6d. to 30s.
Grocers	30s. to 70s.	Wharf labourers (<i>per hour</i>)	from 1s. 3d.
Hairdressers	55s.	Wheelwrights (<i>per day</i>)	from 10s. 6d.
Harness makers	from 55s.	Woolscourers	38s.
Ironmoulders (<i>per day</i>)	11s. to 13s.		
Labourers (general) <i>per day</i>			
from 7s. 6d.			
Married couples on farms*			
30s. to 45s.			

* With board and lodging. On a good many farms now farm labourers board themselves (which costs them 10s. to 14s. a week), and are paid 7s. 6d. to 10s. a day.

II. FEMALE SERVANTS, per week with board and lodging :—

Cooks	from 25s.	Laundresses	20s. to 40s.
Dairymaids	10s. to 15s.	Nursemaids	10s. „ 20s.
Farm servants	10s. „ 15s.	Parlourmaids	10s. „ 25s.
General servants 12s. 6d. „	30s.	Waitresses... ..	from 20s.
Housemaids	10s. „ 20s.		

III. GOLD FIELDS.—The average wages paid on the various gold fields are as follows :—

Miners from 10s. 10d. per shift ; average 13s. 6d.

Mechanics 11s. to 17s. a day.

General labourers 48s. to 96s. a week.

Female servants 15s. to 40s. a week.

IV. COAL AND TIN FIELDS.—Miners at the Collie coal fields in the south-west receive 13s. 5d. per shift ; but there is much broken time. Coal cutting machinery is used to some extent. Wages in the building and other trades are 10s. to 14s. a day ; engine drivers get 12s. 7d. per shift of 8 hours, unskilled labourers about 9s. 7d. a day, and female servants 10s. to 30s. a week and board. Wages on the Greenbushes tinfields are from 10s. per shift.

V. MARINE LABOUR.—Per month with board and lodging :—

Engineers	10l. to 29l.	Firemen	8l. 10s. to 9l. 10s.
Officers	10l. „ 16l.	Seamen	6l. 10s. „ 7l. 10s.

Hours of Work.

Farm labourers, when single, are usually boarded and lodged (*see* p. 3), but in many cases must find their own tents, rugs, &c., and be able to cook their own food. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. Navvies and men in the building and several other trades work 8 hours a day, but some trades work 8 or 9 hours ; average hours in industrial establishments, both for men and women, are 8 to 8½ a day ; farm hands work from 8 to 10 hours in the season, and miners about 47 hours a week. The hours of shop assistants are generally limited to 56 per week for males and 52 for females.

Office of Agent-General.

A “ Handbook of Western Australia and A Guide for Emigrants ” is issued by and may be obtained from the office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W. ; where books of reference, newspapers, maps, &c., of the State may be consulted.

TASMANIA.

The address of the Agent-General for Tasmania is Queen's Mansions, 56, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Passages.

(a.) *Free, assisted, or nominated passages, none.*

(b.) *Unassisted passages from England to Tasmania, direct to*

Hobart (*fares liable to change; consult advertisements in the newspapers*) :—

—	By Sailing Ship (about 3 months) occasionally.	By direct British Steamer.
3rd Class	{ For Sailing Ships to Melbourne, <i>see</i> under Vic- toria; thence by Steamer to Launceston, 1 <i>l.</i> to 2 <i>l.</i> }	17 <i>l.</i> to 21 <i>l.</i> (or from
2nd Class		16 <i>l.</i> by change at Melbourne). 38 <i>l.</i> to 43 <i>l.</i>

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; 1 child under 3 years, free (no berth provided); and other children under 3 years, at quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

No special arrangements are made by the Tasmanian Government for the reception of emigrants. They should write beforehand to any friends they may have, mentioning their trade and the ship they are coming by; and obtain advice from the Agent-General. All emigrants are advised to apply at the office of the Premier, Hobart, or to the Secretary, Tourists' Association, Launceston; and women should also apply at the Young Women's Christian Association, 123, Bathurst Street, Hobart. A Government Labour Bureau has been opened in Hobart. There is a Salvation Army Depot in Cameron Street, Launceston. Intending settlers, possessed of capital, upon establishing their bona fides are provided with free railway passes over the Government line to enable them to decide in what part of the State they would prefer to settle. As to contract immigrants, *see* p. 9.

Demand for Labour.

Miners.—There are many miners at Zeehan, Queenstown, and Gormanston, on the west coast, and in the surrounding districts, and at the present time there is no demand for more. The strike at Mount Lyell has been settled.

Mechanics.—The supply of mechanics in Tasmania exceeds the demand.

Farm labourers.—The supply of farm labourers is not quite sufficient, and skilled men can get work. At New Norfolk there is a demand in summer from January to April for fruit and hop pickers.

Women.—There is a fair demand in most districts for women and girls as domestic servants, sempstresses, dressmakers, machinists, &c., but not for shop assistants, or those accustomed to work at a trade.

Clerks.—Clerks, shopmen, and warehousemen are warned against emigrating.

Farmers.—Farmers with a capital of not less than 500*l.*, which would be required for buying and stocking the land, erection of residence, &c., are likely to succeed in Tasmania, but they should not invest their capital before they have gained experience of the State.

There is excellent land in various parts of the Island, suitable for the production of cereals, fruits, and potatoes. For price of land, and as to farming generally, see the *Tasmanian Handbook*, 1911, issued by this Office, price 1*d.*, with map, mentioned on p. 1.

Professions.—There is very little opening for professional men; see the *Professional Handbook*, issued annually by this Office, price 3*d.*

Area and Population.

Tasmania is nearly the size of Ireland; its population at the Census of 1911 was 190,898.

Products and Industries.

The principal products and industries are agriculture, wool, dairying, gold, copper, tin, coal, silver, timber, and fruits. The manufactories are various, but they are not large.

Cost of Living.

Rent.—The cost of living compared to earnings is low, especially where no house rent is paid. Small cottages in Hobart, Launceston, and suburbs, with three rooms, cost per week, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, or with gardens also, 5*s.* to 10*s.*; those with four or five rooms, cost 9*s.* to 14*s.*, or with garden and kitchen, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*; larger houses cost 36*l.* to 50*l.* a year; in country districts the rent is about 3*s.* to 7*s.* a week for four rooms, and 10*s.* to 12*s.* in mining districts.

Board and Lodging.—Board and lodging in towns cost 12*s.* to 20*s.* per week, about 7*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* in the country, and 20*s.* and upwards at mines in the West; for farm labourers, see note after wages below.

Provisions, &c.—The average retail cost of provisions, &c., at Hobart is as follows. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated :—

Bacon	...	10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i>	Gas, per 1,000 cub. ft.	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Beef	...	6 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i>	Kerosene oil, per gall.	1 <i>s.</i>
Bread, per 2-lb. loaf	3 <i>d.</i> to 3½ <i>d.</i>		Milk, per quart	4 <i>d.</i>
Butter	...	8 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	Mutton	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
Candles	...	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i>	Pork	5 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i>
Cheese	...	8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i>	Potatoes, per cwt.	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>
Coal (per ton)	...	18 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i>	Sugar	2½ <i>d.</i> to 3½ <i>d.</i>
Coffee	...	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Tea	10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Eggs, per doz.	...	9 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	Tobacco	4 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>
Firewood (per ton)	...	10 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i>		

Clothing.—Clothing costs about the same as in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Wages.

The rates of wages in Tasmania are approximately as follows; as wages are always liable to vary, these figures must not be relied on too strictly :—

I. Without board and lodging :—

(1) <i>Per day</i> of 8 to 10 hours—		Bricklayers	...	8 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>
Bakers	...	Butchers	...	5 <i>s.</i> „ 8 <i>s.</i>
Blacksmiths	...	Carpenters	...	7 <i>s.</i> „ 10 <i>s.</i>

*Rates of Wages—continued.***I. Without board and lodging :—continued.**

Engine drivers ...	7s. to 12s.	Butter makers (factories)	30s. to 70s.
Engineers ...	7s. „ 10s.	Cabinet makers ...	40s. „ 50s.
General labourers...	6s. „ 7s.	Coachsmiths ...	48s.
Joiners ...	8s. „ 10s.	Compositors ...	36s. „ 45s.
Masons ...	8s. „ 12s.	Coopers ...	35s. „ 50s.
Millers ...	5s. „ 8s.	Fitters ...	30s. „ 54s.
Miners ...	8s. „ 10s.	Jam factory hands	33s. „ 40s.
Painters ...	6s. „ 8s.	Maltsters ...	30s.
Plasterers ...	7s. 6d. „ 8s.	Milliners ...	10s. „ 60s.
Plumbers ...	7s. „ 9s.	Moulders ...	40s.
Quarrymen ...	6s. „ 9s.	Pattern makers ...	54s.
Saddlers ...	6s. 6d. „ 8s.	Sawyers ...	42s.
Tanners ...	6s. „ 10s.	Shipwrights ...	48s. „ 60s.
Turners ...	6s. „ 10s.	Smelters ...	70s.
Wheelwrights ...	6s. „ 10s.	Tailors ...	25s. „ 50s.
(2) <i>Per week</i> —		Tailoresses...	15s. to 27s. 6d.
Boiler makers ...	38s. to 60s.	Tinsmiths ...	20s. to 40s.
Bootmakers ...	from 48s.	(3) <i>Per month</i> —	
Brickmakers ...	32s. to 60s.	Seamen ...	£3 10s. to £5.

II. With rations (see p. 3), or board and lodging :—

(1) <i>Per week</i> —		Grooms ...	25l. to 52l.
Farm labourers ...	10s. to 20s.	Housemaids ...	15l. „ 26l.
Ploughmen ...	12s. „ 20s.	Laundresses ...	21l. „ 50l.
Station hands ...	10s. „ 25s.	Nursemaids ...	10l. „ 26l.
(2) <i>Per year</i> —		Shepherds ...	25l. „ 50l.
Coachmen ...	26l. to 60l.	(3) <i>Per 100 sheep shorn</i> —	
Cooks ...	21l. „ 50l.	Shearers ...	24s. without rations.
Gardeners ...	25l. „ 60l.	(4) <i>Per acre</i> —	
General female ser-		Reapers ...	3s. 6d. to 12s.
vants ...	20l. „ 36l.	Mowers ...	3s. to 7s. 6d.

NOTE.—Farm labourers in Tasmania are usually boarded and lodged ; and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families, unless the latter can work also. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. No beer or beer money is given to servants.

NEW ZEALAND.

The address of the High Commissioner for New Zealand is 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Passages and Fares.

(a.) *Free passages.*—None.

(b.) *Reduced passages* (for arrival during the months of September

to January) may be granted to farmers, agricultural labourers, and shepherds, their wives and families, possessing fixed incomes or a capital of 25*l.* and 10*l.* respectively, who satisfy the High Commissioner for New Zealand that they will in other respects also be suitable settlers. The rates per head are as follows, viz. :—

	In 2-berth cabin.	In 4-berth cabin.	In 6-berth cabin.
Second Class ...	32 <i>l.</i>	27 <i>l.</i>	—
Third Class...	12 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>l.</i>	8 <i>l.</i>

Domestic Servants (single women) are also eligible for Reduced Rate Passages (throughout the year), if they will have 2*l.* on landing. The fares are as follows, viz. :—

	In 2-berth cabin.	In 4-berth cabin.	In 6-berth cabin.
Second Class ...	32 <i>l.</i>	27 <i>l.</i>	—
Third Class...	6 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>

Applications must be made to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., who will also forward particulars of fares for unassisted passages at ordinary rates.

Married men who are resident in New Zealand, by paying the passage money there, may, subject to the approval of the New Zealand Government, obtain Reduced Rate Passages for their wives and families who are living in this country. These passages can also be arranged by *relations* in New Zealand for bona-fide farmers, farm labourers, and single women domestic servants. No capital qualification is required when the passages are arranged in New Zealand. The passage money has to be paid, and all arrangements made at the Government Immigration Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

(c) *Ordinary fares from England.*

By British steamer to Wellington, Auckland, Lyttelton (for Christchurch), Port Chalmers (for Dunedin), and other ports.

	In 2-berth cabin.	In a 3 or more berth cabin.	In large cabin.
Third Class ...	21 <i>l.</i>	19 <i>l.</i>	16 <i>l.</i> & 17 <i>l.</i>
Second Class ...	43 <i>l.</i>	38 <i>l.</i>	—

The above fares are by the Direct Lines.

No sailing ships from England carry passengers now.

Children.—Children, in steamers, from 3 to 12 years, travelling with their parents, are charged half-price ; one child, under 3 years, free (no berth provided) ; and other children under 3 years, quarter fare.

Luggage.—See pp. 5 and 7.

Arrangements on Landing.

There are no immigration depots or other Government arrangements for the reception of immigrants, but persons arriving in New Zealand can obtain information as to rates of wages, land, &c., by applying at any Crown Lands Office to the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Information can also be obtained from the Government Labour Bureau at Wellington, and its 200 branches at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, and elsewhere. Persons intending to go to New Zealand, having no employment in prospect

there, would do well to write to one of the above Bureaus stating particulars of the kind of work they require, and the ship they are coming in, and to apply at the Bureau on arrival; also those having friends in New Zealand should apply to them beforehand. The lodges of the Girls' Friendly Society at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, will receive girl immigrants and help them; girls pay about 10s. a week for board and lodging. The Salvation Army has depots at The People's Palace, Wellington, and at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

Undesirable Immigrants.—Persons suffering from consumption, and other undesirable immigrants are prohibited from landing by the Immigration Restriction Acts, 1908 and 1910.

Area and Population.

New Zealand is a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland. The total population (including 49,350 Maoris) at the Census of 1911 was 1,070,158.

Products and Industries.

Wool, hemp, meat, dairy produce, timber, and grain are the staple products. Kauri gum, gold, coal, silver, and other minerals are also produced, and there are numerous manufactories, which employ thousands of hands.

Cost of Living.

The cost of living as compared to wages earned is low.

Rent.—The rent of a house with four or five rooms suitable for workmen is from 9s. to 16s. per week in Auckland, 8s. to 17s. 6d. in Dunedin, 8s. to 12s. in Nelson, 9s. to 16s. in Christchurch, and 12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. in Wellington, but rent is less in the suburbs. Rent in the country varies from 4s. to 8s. per week and upwards, and in the smaller country towns from 8s. to 14s.

Board and Lodging.—Board and lodging may be had from 16s. to 25s. per week in towns, or 12s. to 18s. in country districts. See note after wages below.

Provisions.—The following is the average retail cost of provisions, &c., used by workmen throughout New Zealand:—

Bacon, per lb. ...	6d. to 9d.	Gas, per 1,000 feet	4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.
Beef, per lb. ...	2½d. to 8d.	Kerosene, per qt. ...	3d. to 5d.
Bread, per 2-lb. loaf	3d. to 3½d.	Milk, per quart ...	... 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. to 1s. 4d.	Mutton, per lb. ...	2½d. „ 5d.
Candles, per lb. ...	6d. to 7d.	Pork ...	6d. „ 8d.
Cheese, Colonial, per lb.	5¼d. to 8d.	Potatoes, per 14 lb.	7d. „ 1s.
Coals, per ¼-ton ...	5s. to 9s. 6d.	Sugar, per lb. ...	2¼d. to 2½d.
Coffee, per lb. ...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	Tea ...	... 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz. ...	10d. to 1s. 10d.	Tobacco ...	... 5s. to 6s.

Clothing.—Clothing is 15 to 25 per cent. (3s. to 5s. in the £) dearer

than it is in the United Kingdom. Boots average 9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a pair.

Farmers.

There is a good opening in New Zealand for farmers, with a capital of a few hundred pounds and upwards. Such persons, however, should not buy land until they have obtained at least 12 months' experience on a farm in New Zealand. For particulars as to selection and purchase of Crown and private lands, and other information on the country, see the *New Zealand Handbook*, 1911, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 1d., with map.

Demand for Labour.

Farm Labourers.—There is a demand for farm labour especially for men and boys able to milk in nearly all country districts during the summer season (October to March). Single men who can push their way into the country need not be out of employment, work of all sorts offering in the season, such as shearing, bush work, road-making, fencing, general farm work, &c. During the winter months farm and general labourers often find difficulty in obtaining employment.

Station Hands.—There is little or no demand for more hands for sheep and cattle stations.

Mechanics.—Artisans and mechanics are not in great demand in New Zealand, the local supply being for the most part sufficient. But work in most industries is fairly good, and a capable man, if he has a little money to keep him at first, should be able to find profitable employment. He must not confine himself to one special branch of a trade, for trades are not so sharply defined as at home. Nor must he confine himself to the large cities, for it is often in the smaller country towns that the best opening exists. Plumbers in all the principal towns in New Zealand must present City and Guilds of London Honours Certificates, or similar high qualifications, or else must undergo a very severe practical test before being allowed to do any sanitary work whatever.

Women in Factories.—There is a continued demand for female workers in the dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, shirtmaking, fruit preserving and confectionery trades, laundries, and woollen mills.

Domestic Servants.—A good demand exists in nearly all districts for experienced female domestic servants if they are able to do general housework; for reduced passages see p. 37. At Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington there is a great scarcity; good cooks, and especially female general servants able to cook, never need to be at a loss for situations. The Registry Offices for servants are under Government supervision.

Persons Who Should Not Emigrate.—Clerks, shopmen, music teachers, governesses, and highly educated but penniless men and women, should not emigrate unless they have secured employment beforehand, as such places are filled by local candidates. Colonial experience is considered to be essential for clerks, and there is always a surplus of men awaiting engagements. The person also who knows no trade and has no money is of no use in New Zealand.

Rates of Wages.

The average rates of wages are as follows ; but, as wages are always liable to change, these rates must not be relied upon too strictly :—

I. FARM LABOUR.—Per Week, with Board.

Farm labourers ...	20s. to 25s.	Milkers ...	20s. to 32s. 6d.
Harvesters ...	30s. „ 50s.	Ploughmen ...	25s. to 30s.

II. PASTORAL LABOUR.—With Board, per week or per year.

Men-cooks ...	20s. to 40s.	Shepherds ...	65l. to 80l.
Shearers ...	18s. 6d. to 20s. per 100 sheep shorn, with rations.	Station labourers ...	20s. „ 25s.
		Stock-keepers ...	60l. „ 80l.

III. DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—(1.) Per Week, with Board.

Cooks ...	20s. to 25s.	Grooms ...	20s. to 30s.
Female farm ser- vants ...	12s. 6d. „ 20s.	Housemaids ...	12s. 6d. „ 20s.
Gardeners ...	20s. „ 30s.	Laundresses ...	15s. „ 25s.
General house ser- vants ...	12s. 6d. „ 20s.	Needlewomen ...	12s. 6d. „ 20s.
		Nursemaids... ..	5s. „ 15s.

(2.) Per Year, with Board.

Married couples, without family	70l. to 100l.
Do. with family ...	65l. „ 90l.

IV. MECHANICS &c.—(1.) Per Day, without Board.

Blacksmiths ...	9s. to 11s.	Moulders ...	8s. to 10s.
Boilermakers ...	10s. „ 12s.	Navvies ...	7s. „ 9s.
Bootmakers (per hour) ...	1s.	Painters ...	9s. „ 10s.
Bricklayers ...	12s. „ 14s.	Plasterers ...	12s. „ 15s.
Cabinet-makers ...	8s. „ 12s.	Plumbers (per hour)	1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.
Carpenters ...	10s. „ 12s.	Saddlers ...	8s. to 10s.
Coopers ...	9s. „ 10s.	Saw-mill hands ...	7s. 6d. „ 9s.
Coppersmiths ...	9s. „ 11s.	Shipwrights ...	10s. „ 11s.
Engineers (per hour) from	1s. 4½d.	Tailors ...	8s. „ 10s.
Engine-drivers ...	8s. to 12s.	Tinsmiths ...	9s. „ 10s.
Fitters ...	8s. „ 10s.	Turners (metal) ...	7s. „ 10s.
General labourers ...	7s. „ 9s.	Watchmakers ...	8s. 6d. „ 10s.
Lumbermen and sawyers ...	7s. „ 11s.	Wharf labourers ...	1s. to 1s. 3d. an hour.
Masons ...	10s. „ 14s.	Wheelwrights ...	10s. to 12s.
Miners ...	8s. „ 13s.		

(2.) Per Week, without Board.

Bakers ...	45s. to 60s.	Grocers' assistants...	30s. to 50s.
Butchers ...	40s. „ 60s.	Milliners ...	20s. „ 50s.
Compositors ...	50s. „ 70s.	Store assistants ...	30s. „ 50s.
Drapers' assistants	40s. „ 60s.	Tailoresses ...	25s. „ 30s.
Dressmakers ...	20s. „ 40s.	Wool-classers ...	30s. „ 60s.
Flax-mill hands ...	42s. „ 60s.		

(3.) Per Month, with Board.

Firemen ...	9l. 10s.	Trimmers ...	7l. 10s.
Seamen ...	4l. to 8l.		

Accommodation and hours of work.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged ; and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families. Proper accommodation must be provided for shearers in shearing sheds. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour. Provision is made for a minimum wage to be paid in Government contracts, and in those of local bodies. The ordinary working day for artisans is eight hours ; and for bakers about 51 hours a week. In public contracts the working day must not exceed 8 hours, exclusive of overtime. The building and furniture trades at Auckland work 44 to 47, and the metal, paper, saddlery, and book trades 47 to 48 hours a week ; hours in Wellington are 46 a week in most trades, and at Christchurch 45 to 48. Shop assistants work 52 hours a week, and factory employees 48 hours.

New Zealand Information Bureau.

A Bureau is open at the office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, for the purpose of supplying all information concerning the Dominion. Books of reference, statistics, colonial statutes, hand-books, trade circulars, newspapers, photographs, maps, &c., may be consulted, and an officer is in attendance to assist persons to obtain the information required. All inquiries by letter to the Bureau should be addressed to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Further Information.

Intending emigrants to any country may apply for further information to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 34 (late 31) Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and also as to Australia only to the Agents-General, and as to New Zealand to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, whose addresses are given on previous pages of this Circular.

NOTE.—The Emigrants' Information Office will be glad to receive suggestions and information, more especially from Colonists. Special inquiries are invited. Maps and directories may be seen at the Office. For Branches see p. 1.

CAUTIONS.

1. Emigrants to Australia must be careful not to offend against the provisions of the Contract Immigrants Act set out on p. 9.

2. If any person, by any false representation, fraud or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he is liable to fine or imprisonment.

January, 1912.

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1911.

FREE.



Emigrants' Information Office,

34 (late 31), Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. ; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

NOTE 1.—The Emigrants' Information Office was established by Her late Majesty's Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at more than 1,350 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Countries may be seen.

NOTE 3.—Letters to the Emigrants' Information Office need not be stamped, but prepayment for Handbooks must be made.

SOUTH AFRICAN CIRCULAR.

The following publications are issued by this Office, and may be obtained, post free, from the Chief Clerk, 34, Broadway, Westminster :—

	Price.
I. A Quarterly Poster—exhibited in all Post Offices	Free.
II. Quarterly Circulars on Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa. They will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them	Free.
III. Circular on the Emigration of Women	Free.
IV. The following Handbooks which are issued annually :—	
Canada price 1 <i>d.</i>	Western Australia price 1 <i>d.</i>
New South Wales " 1 <i>d.</i>	Tasmania " 1 <i>d.</i>
Victoria " 1 <i>d.</i>	New Zealand " 1 <i>d.</i>
South Australia " 1 <i>d.</i>	Union of South Africa " 1 <i>d.</i>
Queensland " 1 <i>d.</i>	

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

Professional Handbook, showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, commercial travellers, dentists, medical men, mounted riflemen, nurses, police, surveyors, teachers, &c.	3 <i>d.</i>
Emigration Statutes and General Handbook: dealing with all British Statutes on Emigrant Ships and Emigration; Emigration Societies, &c.	3 <i>d.</i>
All the above 11 Handbooks and Maps, bound together	2 <i>s.</i>
V. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map	1 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map	1 <i>a.</i>
Pamphlet on the Federated Malay States, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
Notes on the West African Colonies, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on the East African Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on the Uganda Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
Pamphlet on the Nyasaland Protectorate, with Map	6 <i>d.</i>
VI. On Foreign Countries.	
United States Circular	Free.
Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America)	6 <i>d.</i>
Handbook on the Argentine Republic, with Map	2 <i>d.</i>

SKETCH MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By the South Africa Act (Imperial), 1909, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony are united since May 31, 1910, in a Legislative Union under one Government, under the name of the Union of South Africa, and become original provinces of the Union under the names of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, the Province of Natal, the Province of the Transvaal, and the Province of the Orange Free State ; in each of such Provinces a Provincial Council is established to manage local affairs. The address in London of the High Commissioner for the Union is 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

AREA.

The total area of the Union is approximately 481,366 square miles (being four times that of Great Britain and Ireland). At the Census of 1911 the total population, according to the preliminary returns, was 5,958,499, of whom 1,278,025 were whites (only 591,572 being females) and 4,680,474 were coloured.

It will be seen that the coloured population is nearly four times as numerous as the white : it is employed in many ways in which white labour would be employed in other countries.

CLIMATE.

The climate is generally very healthy, the air being buoyant, clear, and dry, but the sanitary arrangements in many places are capable of improvement. There are very few days in the year when the sun does not shine for some hours. At the same time the climate varies very much in the different districts, largely owing to the gradually increasing elevation of the land as it recedes from the coast into the interior. The coast climate is warm, moist, and equable ; the midland is colder and drier in winter and hotter in summer ; the mountain climate is drier still and more bracing, but with extremes of heat by day and cold by night. The hottest month is generally January, and the coldest is July. The fierceness of the sun's heat must be taken into account in judging of the temperature of the country ; but the dryness of the air makes the heat less felt than it would be in a damper climate.

Invalids.

Some of the drier parts of South Africa, such as the Karoo, are very beneficial to persons suffering from chest complaints, though the dust storms are at times very trying, and comfortable accommodation is not always to be had. But it is no use for anyone to go, if his disease is in an advanced stage ; nor for anyone to go to the Karoo—where business openings are very few—unless he has money. The coast lands, where the climate is moister, are not so suitable for such invalids. There is a large sanatorium at Kimberley, and one at Ceres on the borders of the Karoo. At the former the tariff ranges from 15s. to 21s. per day ; at the latter it is 10s. per day or 10l. 10s. per month. The Bloemfontein district (O.F.S.) owing to its altitude and dry atmosphere is well adapted for invalids.

VOYAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Steamers.—The voyage from England take about 17 to 20 days to Cape Town (about 6,200 miles), and to Durban 21 to 26 days (about 7,000 miles). Sailing ships now seldom carry passengers.

(22151—B.) Wt. 26007—1271. 53,000. 12/11. D & S.

The main lines of steamers with their London addresses are as follows :—

The Union Castle Line, 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; sailing from London and Southampton.

The Bucknall Steamship Lines, Limited, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; sailing from London, takes first-class passengers only.

Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; for Durban only.

F. T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, E.C.; for Durban only.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Shaw Savill, and Albion Co., 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; White Star Line, 30, James Street, Liverpool; the Aberdeen Line, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.; and the P. and O. Branch Service, 3, East India Avenue, E.C., also call at Cape Town on their way to Australia and New Zealand.

Passages and Fares.—Particulars as to passages and fares are as follows :—

(1.) *Reduced or Assisted Passages.*—A limited number of reduced or assisted passages from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa will be granted, at the discretion of the Union Government, to the wives, families (excluding male members over the age of eighteen years) and female relatives of British Subjects, who are permanently employed or established in the Union and whose means are such that they require financial assistance to enable them to bring their families to reside with them in the Union. All applications for such passages must be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria, who will furnish all information and provide the forms required on application.

In the case of *reduced* passages a reduction of fifteen per cent. on second class and twenty per cent. on third class bookings by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company's Intermediate or Extra Steamships will be allowed. In the case of *assisted* passages the same allowance will be made, and, in addition, a grant of £5 (and a proportionate amount in the case of children) will be made to each *adult third class* passenger; children up to fifteen years old are charged £1 to £4 each according to age.

N.B.—All persons obtaining assisted or reduced passages must comply with the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Acts set out on pp. 10 to 11.

Luggage.—In the case of both assisted and reduced passages, a railway ticket is granted at half the ordinary rates from the port of entry in South Africa to the destination in the Union of South Africa, with double the ordinary allowances of luggage and the privilege of transport of excess personal baggage at half rates. Furniture and household effects will also be conveyed by goods train at half rates.

Applications.—It should be noted that the High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications for passages from persons residing in this country.

Application must, in the first instance, be made to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria, by the Head of the family in South Africa.

(2.) *Advanced Passages for female servants.*—Advanced and assisted passages for female servants are made by the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Such emigrants go out under the protection of a matron, and are received into one of the Homes maintained by the Association in South Africa (*see Arrangements on Landing, p. 7*).

(3) *Unassisted passages (fares* liable to change) :—*

—	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
		Closed Cabin.	Open Berths (men only).
Cape Town (17 to 20 days.)	From £22 10s.	From £9 9s.	£10 10s.
Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth (About 23 days.)	From £24 3s.	£12 12s. to £18 18s.	£11 11s.
East London (About 25 days.)	From £25 4s.	£13 13s. to £19 19s.	£12 12s.
Durban	From £17 17s.	£14 14s. to £21.	£12 12s.

Children.—Children under 15 years old are charged one-sixteenth of the full fare for each year or part of a year of their age, a child of 15 years counting as an adult; or in some ships children from 3 to 12 years are charged half fare, one child under 3 years travels free (no berth provided), and other children under three years at quarter fare.

Railway fares and luggage.—As to the fares and the luggage allowed on South African Railways, *see* p. 9.

FOOD AND LUGGAGE.

Food (three meals a day), beds and bedding, and medical attendance are in all cases included in the fares. Each third-class passenger is allowed 15 to 20 cubic feet of luggage free; each second-class passenger 25 to 30 cubic feet; children in proportion to their ages. Extra luggage costs 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic foot. Two boxes, each 2½ feet long, 2 feet broad, and 2 feet deep, make up 20 cubic feet; and two boxes, each 2½ feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1½ feet deep, make up 15 cubic feet; but boxes of any size will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Boxes (which are included in the allowance) required in the cabin should be labelled "Cabin," and should not be more than about 3 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet broad, and 10 to 14 inches high.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require emigrant ships, *which clear from British ports*, to be seaworthy, to have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship. Emigrants who find they are not being treated fairly should immediately complain. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any Emigration Officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till it does start.

* Only fares by British vessels are published by the Emigrants' Information Office.

SAILINGS.

Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies, or from the Emigrants' Information Office. There are no direct boats from Ireland or Scotland.

WORKING OUT PASSAGES.

Emigrants cannot work out their passages, except by leave of the Shipping Companies, which is seldom given.

NO REPAYMENT NECESSARY.

Emigrants receiving assisted passages are not called upon to repay their passage money, and are perfectly free to work where and for whom they please, except when they have already entered into agreements for service.

BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

In a climate like that of South Africa any time of the year is suitable for arriving—September perhaps for preference. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being the opposite to what they are in the United Kingdom.

CLOTHES AND OUTFIT.

No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, or other small articles or ornaments should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited; mechanics' tools are admitted free. Emigrants intending to proceed up country should take clothing of a strong material, like corduroy, which is not easily torn, but light woollen clothing is worn in most South African towns. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, whether old or new, but not less, if possible, than the following for the voyage and subsequent use. *For men*, two pairs boots, one strong suit, two pairs white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap and one broad-brimmed straw or felt hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and strong canvas bag. *For women*, two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one broad-brimmed straw or felt hat, one close-fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, sewing materials, towels, and canvas bag. *For children*, one warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, will be very useful. N.B.—There are not many opportunities for washing clothes on board.

Caution.—Emigrants, who intend to settle on the higher land away from the coast districts, should not omit to supply themselves with clothing suitable for great extremes of temperature. Although the heat in summer is great, it is essential to be well equipped with warm clothing in winter when the cold is often excessive, especially at night and in the early morning. This cannot be too strongly emphasised, as people who do not know the country quite fail to recognise that Africa can ever be otherwise than tropical. The most necessary article

is a thoroughly warm garment, which can be discarded in the middle of the day, when the heat is often considerable, even in mid-winter. As the rains are heavy, a mackintosh also is essential.

ARRANGEMENTS ON LANDING.

For emigrants going out on their own responsibility no Government arrangements are made. Emigrants having friends in South Africa will do well to communicate with them beforehand. Young men wishing to learn farming under colonial farmers should apply to the various departments of Agriculture.

Labour Bureaus.—Provincial Labour Bureaus are established in Lelie Street, Cape Town, and at Durban, where emigrants who are in search of work should apply; there are similar bureaus at Port Elizabeth, East London, Barkly West, Pietermaritzburg, Vryheid, Eshowe, and at the Offices of the Resident Magistrate in other towns or districts.

Private Agencies.—Young men can apply at the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Long and Hout Streets, Cape Town, or 12, Havelock Street, Port Elizabeth, or on the Esplanade, Durban, or at 192-8, Long Market Street, Pietermaritzburg. An officer of the Y.M.C.A. generally meets all ocean steamers, and gives gratuitous information to all enquirers regarding employment, apartments, and the country generally.

Women and Girls.—Female emigrants should not go out alone, as they incur risk of danger to themselves and of increased expense. They should go out with friends, or in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. If this is impossible, they should at all events communicate with one of the following agencies, and ask to be met on arrival. In Cape Town they may apply to the Y.W.C.A. in Long Street, or at the G.F.S. at 55, Strand Street (where girls can lodge from 17s. to 20s. a week), or at the Rhodes Hostel (the local home of the South African Colonisation Society), at Mowbray, near Cape Town, where board and lodging are provided for 4s. a day, or from 4l. 10s. a month. There is a Y.W.C.A. at 7-10, Pearson Street, Port Elizabeth, also, where board and lodging cost 5l. to 6l. a month, and in Beaconsfield Road, East London. At Kimberley there is a Ladies' Hostel at 3, Lennox Street, where a bedroom and board cost 7l. 5s. a month. At Durban in Natal there is a Y.W.C.A. at 84, Florida Road, and a Girls' Friendly Society Lodge at 61 and 63 Grey Street. There is also a Young Women's Institute at 191, Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg, where young women can lodge, and a Y.W.C.A. in Theatre Lane, Pietermaritzburg.

At Bloemfontein, O.F.S., they may apply to the Princess Christian Hostel in St. George's Street, where board and lodging cost 6l. to 7l. a month; and at Johannesburg—where lodgings suitable for females are scarce—to the Y.W.C.A. in Jeppe Street, or the Hostel at 95, De Villiers Street, where respectable girls with good references may obtain board and lodging for 4s. a day.

CUSTOMS UNION TARIFF, 1906-8.

By the Customs Union Tariff, 1906, as amended in 1908, the Customs Union comprises the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Barotsiland—North-Western Rhodesia. On many articles there are special duties; that on single guns is 1l. per barrel, on double and other guns 15s. per barrel, and on pistols and revolvers 5s. each, and in all cases

in addition 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. On gunpowder and other explosives suitable for use in firearms, the duty is 6*d.* per lb. and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. On other articles there is a duty of 25 per cent., and on others 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Some articles are admitted free. All goods not charged specific duties, and not admitted free, are charged 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is a rebate of the whole or a part of the duty in the case of goods of British growth or manufacture, and of goods from British Colonies which grant reciprocal privileges. The full tariff can be seen at the Emigrants' Information Office.

Emigrants' goods are generally admitted free. Passengers are warned that upon all articles other than strictly *personal effects* Customs Duties are leviable; they are therefore required to declare unreservedly to the Examining Officer what they have in their possession, particular mention to be made of such articles as the following, viz.: Tobacco, Cigars, Firearms, Jewellery, and Presents or Parcels for friends. "Personal effects" include wearing-apparel, old and new, the usual articles of jewellery, and those for the comfort and convenience of the person, but only in quantities such as any well-appointed traveller may reasonably be supposed to possess and carry with him for his own personal use. Mechanics' tools are admitted free. A passenger can only clear "Free" his own "personal effects," and those of such members of his family as may accompany him. If he has articles in his baggage belonging to other persons, they must be declared, and duty levied thereon. There is no provision admitting household furniture free of duty; but second hand furniture, if not for sale, may be admitted on payment of a duty at the discretion of the local Customs authorities.

FIREARMS.

Cape.—No person may possess or import any arms or ammunition without a permit from a Resident Magistrate, for which no charge is made.

Natal.—No firearms or ammunition may be imported into Natal without a licence from the Controller of Arms. But any person arriving in Natal may bring with him, for defence or sport, three firearms, being his *bonâ fide* property, provided that he declares them and has them registered and stamped by the Collector of Customs. Residents in Natal may be allowed to import a limited amount of ammunition for their firearms.

Transvaal.—No person may possess any firearm in the Transvaal without a magistrate's licence, and no person may import into the Province any rifle or rifle ammunition without an importer's licence signed by a magistrate, such licence being issued free of charge. Such importer's licence is obtainable from the magistrate of the district in which the importer resides or intends to reside.

Orange Free State.—No person in the Orange Free State may possess arms without a licence, which costs 10*s.* a year for a rifle, and 5*s.* for any other arms. No person may import into the Province any rifle or rifle ammunition without an importer's permit signed by a magistrate. Such permit is issued free of charge.

RAILWAYS.

All the Railways of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State have been merged since the Union into one great system under a Board of Commissioners, which comprises not only more than 7,000 miles of railway, but all the great Harbours of South Africa as well. Owing to this unification the prospect of vacancies arising in the staff is likely to be very remote for some time to come.

Carriages.—There are three classes, but third class carriages are used by the coloured population mainly : not many white persons travel by them.

Luggage.—Each third-class passenger is allowed 50 lbs., and each second-class passenger 75 lbs., children from 3 to 12 years being allowed half these quantities of free luggage. Excess rates from Cape Town to Johannesburg would be £2 14s. 3d. for 300 lbs., and £4 5s. for 500 lbs.

Fares.—The following are the fares by rail or road from the nearest or best ports to the under-mentioned places ; children under 3 years travel free, and those from 3 to 12 years at half-price :—

	Miles.	Second Class Fare.	Third Class Fare.
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.) from Cape Town ...	750	£ s. d. 3 11 11	£ s. d. 2 16 3
„ „ „ Port Elizabeth	450	2 6 11	1 13 9
„ „ „ East London	402	2 2 5	1 10 2
„ „ „ Durban ...	503	2 11 8	1 17 9
Bulawayo (Rhodesia) from Cape Town ...	1,362	7 18 3	5 7 1
Dundee (Natal) from Durban ...	237	1 6 1	0 17 9
Grahamstown (Cape) from Port Elizabeth	106	0 11 9	0 8 10
Johannesburg* (Transvaal) from East London.	665	3 5 4	2 9 11
Johannesburg* (Transvaal) from Port Elizabeth.	712	3 9 0	2 13 5
Johannesburg* (Transvaal) from Cape Town.	957	4 6 3	3 11 9
Johannesburg* (Transvaal) from Durban	482	2 9 9	1 16 2
Kimberley (Cape) from Cape Town ...	647	3 3 11	2 8 6
King William's Town (Cape) from East London.	42	0 4 8	0 3 6
Mafeking (Cape) from Cape Town ...	870	4 8 1	3 6 1
Newcastle (Natal) from Durban ...	268	1 9 3	1 0 1
Oudtshoorn (Cape) from Port Elizabeth...	277	1 10 2	1 0 9
Pietermaritzburg (Natal) from Durban ...	71	0 7 11	0 5 11
Pretoria (Transvaal) from East London...	692	3 7 5	2 11 11
„ „ „ Port Elizabeth	740	3 11 1	2 15 6
„ „ „ Cape Town ...	1,001	4 9 0	3 15 1
„ „ „ Durban ...	510	2 12 3	1 18 3
Queenstown (Cape) from East London ...	154	0 17 1	0 12 11

* Park Station.

RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND SOCIETIES.

There is no State Church, but there are numerous churches and chapels of different denominations. There are excellent schools supported by Government. Libraries, building and friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, banks, and savings banks, exist in all the settled districts. Members of friendly societies here should apply to their own society for letters of introduction to any corresponding society in South Africa.

MONEY.

British money is used, and there are several Banks. Emigrants are recommended not to take their money in cash, but either by transference through a Bank, or by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, payable to themselves at a post office in South Africa. Emigrants, especially those with families, should have a little ready money on landing, to keep them till they find work.

RAILWAYS, POST, &c.

All the chief places are connected by telegraph, railway, steamboat, or stage. There is a weekly post from the United Kingdom to the Union, and to Rhodesia, at 1*d.* for letters per oz., and 1*d.* each for post cards.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

For information as to the Cape Mounted Riflemen, barristers, solicitors, chemists, civil servants, medical men, nurses, police, surveyors, teachers, &c., *see* the Professional Handbook, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.*, post free (*see* p. 1).

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The principal products are gold, diamonds, copper, coal, maize, wheat, wool, ostrich feathers, Angora hair (mohair), tea, tobacco, &c.

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

A Bill, intended to restrain the immigration of undesirable persons into any Province of the Union, has been introduced into the Union Legislature, but has not yet become law. The old Colonial regulations, therefore, are still in force and are as follows :—

Cape.—By the Immigration Act, 1906, the following amongst others, are prohibited from entering the Cape : (1) Any person who when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign in the characters of any European language (Yiddish is accepted) an application to the satisfaction of the Minister ; (2) any person who is not in possession of visible means of support (which for the purposes of the Act is fixed at 20*l.* on landing), or is likely to become a public charge ; (3) certain criminals, lunatics, immoral persons, and persons otherwise undesirable.

Exceptions.—But the Act does not apply (a) to political or religious refugees ; (b) to the wife or child under 16 years old of a permitted

immigrant ; (c) to any one who has served in the Volunteer Forces in South Africa and has received a good discharge, and is not otherwise prohibited ; (d) to persons born in South Africa, or to persons of European birth domiciled in South Africa who are not otherwise prohibited ; or (e) to certain Asiatics.

Natal.—The Immigration Restriction Act, 1903, prohibits the landing in Natal of the following persons (amongst others) ; (1) of anyone who, when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign, in the characters of some European language an application to the satisfaction of the minister in charge of the Act ; (2) of anyone without visible means of support or who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge ; (3) of anyone suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease ; (4) of anyone deemed by the minister to be undesirable. Persons wishing to pass through Natal to some other District will not be allowed to land in Natal, unless they satisfy the requirements of this Act.

Transvaal.—By the Immigration Restriction Act, 1907, the following amongst others are prohibited from entering the Transvaal :— (1) Any person who when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer shall be unable through deficient education to write out and sign in the characters of any European language (Yiddish is accepted) an application to the satisfaction of the Officer ; (2) any person who is not in possession of means to support himself for a reasonable time in the Province, or is likely to become a public charge (the beneficial ownership of 20*l.*, or of a promise in writing from an employer of repute in the Transvaal of his immediate employment, is sufficient—Regs. of 23rd December, 1907) ; (3) certain criminals, lunatics, immoral persons, and persons otherwise undesirable. But the Act *does not apply* amongst others (a) to the wife or child under 16 years old of a permitted immigrant ; (b) to any European person who has been at any time lawfully resident in the Transvaal.

All Emigrants proceeding to the Transvaal and Northern Provinces via Cape of Good Hope ports are required on arrival at such ports to comply with the terms of the Cape Immigration Act, 1906, and Regulations in connection therewith. (*See* p. 10.) Any passengers who are doubtful as to their ability to meet the above requirements are recommended to apply to the Government of the Province or Country in which their ultimate place of destination is situated, when it is possible that they may be able to obtain special authority to waive the Cape Province restrictions in their favour, but without such authority they will not be allowed to proceed. They may also apply to the Immigration Officer on board the vessel on their arrival at a Cape Port, or to the Transvaal Immigration Officer, 75, Parliament Street, Cape Town, when passports (fee 2*s.* 6*d.*) will be issued to persons meeting the requirements, which will obviate possible inconvenience. (Notice of 24th November, 1909.) The High Commissioner in London has no power, under any circumstances, to grant exemption from the restrictions of the Act.

RATES OF WAGES.

The following are the approximate wages in South Africa, as wages are always liable to change, these rates must not be relied on too strictly. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour ; it may, for instance, be wholly or partly caused by the cost

of living. Workmen in the country are generally boarded and lodged by their employers. Artisans generally work $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours on Saturdays, and 8 to 9 hours, and sometimes 10 hours, on other days.

—	Cape Town. (Cape.)	Pietermaritz- burg. (Natal.)	Johannes- burg. (Transvaal.)	Bloemfontein. (Orange Free State.)
(1) <i>Per Day.</i>				
Blacksmiths ...	10s.	12s. to 14s.	£6 per week	£5 10s. to £6 per week.
Boilermakers ...	12s.	12s. to 14s.	£6 per week	—
Bootmakers ...	30s. to 80s. per week.	11s. to 12s.	10s. to 15s.	—
Brassfinishers ...	—	12s. to 14s.	—	—
Bricklayers ...	1s. 6d. per hour.	13s. to 14s.	20s.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. . per hour.
Brickmakers ...	3s. 6d.	10s. to 11s.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	—
Cabinet-makers ...	—	12s. to 13s.	—	—
Carpenters ...	1s. 8d. per hour.	12s. to 13s.	20s.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per hour.
Coachbuilders ...	—	10s. to 14s.	£5 10s. per week.	—
Fitters ...	—	11s. to 14s.	20s.	—
French Polishers	—	8s. to 10s.	—	—
General Labourers	3s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	3s. to 6s.	5s.
Masons ...	1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per hour.	13s. to 14s.	20s.	2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per hour.
Moulders ...	—	13s.	£6 per week	—
Painters ...	1s. per hour	11s. to 12s.	2s. 1d. per hour.	2s. per hour.
Plasterers...	1s. 7½d. per hour.	13s. to 15s.	2s. 6d. per hour.	£5 10s. to £6 per month.
Plumbers...	1s. 6d. per hour.	11s. to 12s.	2s. 6d. per hour.	2s. 3d. per hour.
Sawyers ...	8s.	11s. to 12s.	15s. to 20s.	—
Shipwrights ...	—	11s. to 14s.	—	—
Stonecutters ...	14s.	13s. to 14s.	£6 per week	—
Tailors ...	6s. to 9s. 4d.	50s. to 100s. per week.	16s.	80s. to 90s. per week.
Tinsmiths ...	10s.	11s. to 12s.	—	—
Wagon-makers ...	6s. to 15s. 2d.	12s. to 14s.	£3 to £6 per week.	—

—	Cape Town. (Cape.)	Pietermaritz- burg. (Natal.)	Johannes- burg. (Transvaal.)	Bloemfontein. (Orange Free State.)
<i>(2) Per Week.</i>				
Bakers	—	60s. to 80s.	50s. to 120s.	—
Bookbinders ...	60s.	72s.	110s.	90s.
Compositors ...	From 66s.	From 72s.	From 110s.	From 90s.
Dressmakers ...	—	15s. to 50s.	£5 to £20 per month.	—
Engineers ...	66s.	13s. to 14s. p.d.	£6	—
Electricians ...	—	—	120s.	—
Gardeners ...	—	20s.	—	—
Ironfounders ...	60s.	84s.	—	—
Saddlers	35s. to 80s.	12s. to 13s. p.d.	90s.	—
<i>(3) Per Month.</i>				
Butchers	—	£8 to £10	—	—
Coachmen	—	£9	—	—
Cooks	£2 to £4	£2 to £4	£4 to £7	—
Farm hands ...	£1 to £3	£3 to £5	—	—
Female Servants...	50s. to 60s.	45s. to 60s.	£3 to £5	£2 to £3
Milliners	—	£2 to £10	—	—
Miners, Coal ...	£10 to £15	£14 to £16	19s. to 20s. p.d.	£18
„ Copper	£8 to £9	—	—	—
„ Diamond ..	60s. to 110s. per week.	—	15s. 3d. p.d.	£18
„ Gold	—	—	see p. 14.	—
Nurses	—	30s. to 60s.	—	—
Overseers of Tea and Sugar Es- tates.	—	£8 to £30	—	—
Seamen and Fire- men.	—	55s. to 60s.	—	—

—	Cape Town. (Cape.)	Pietersmaritz- burg. (Natal.)	Johannes- burg. (Transvaal.)	Bloemfontein. (Orange Free State.)
(3) <i>Per Month— cont.</i>				
Shirtmakers (Women).	—	£4	—	—
Shop Employees (Women).	—	£4 to £6	£6 to £15	—
Shop Employees (Men).	—	£8 to £15	£10 to £25	—
Wagon Drivers ...	—	£7 15s.	—	—

Wages of Gold Miners in the Transvaal.

The average wages of white employees, per shift (usually 10 hours) on the Witwatersrand Goldfields are as follows :—

MINE :	s.	d.	MINE (continued) :	s.	d.
Shift bosses	24	7	Engine Drivers—		
Timbermen	20	8	Underground	20	6
Pipemen	18	11	Skipmen	15	9
Platelayers (under- ground)	18	4	MILL :		
Banksmen and onsetters	14	8	Foremen	22	10
Gangers and trammers	13	9	Amalgamators... ..	18	4
Pumpmen	18	11	Millwrights	20	4
Miners-Machinememen—			CYANIDE WORKS :		
Stoping	21	3	Foremen	23	3
Developing	24	2	Cyaniders	16	8
Miners-Handmen—			Smelters	18	2
Stoping	18	9	SUNDRY SURFACE MEN :		
Developing	19	1	Firemen	15	2
			Unskilled labourers ...	5	9

COST OF LIVING.

House rent and servants' wages in towns are dearer than in the United Kingdom, but board and lodging for single persons are reasonably cheap. The price of provisions varies a good deal ; in easily accessible places it is not much more than at home, with the exception of vegetables ; but in places away from railways, provisions, if not raised locally, are dear, owing to cost of transport, and fresh vegetables are very difficult to obtain. The cost of living generally is higher than in Europe. In Johannesburg, the average expenditure of an artisan and his wife, and three children under 12 years of age, for food, clothing, rent, &c., is estimated at 25*l.* a month, exclusive of medical attendance, tobacco, or liquor. As the average artisan earns 26*l.* a month, and the average clerk 20*l.* to 24*l.*, either of them would have great difficulty in supporting a wife and young family. The following prices are per lb., unless otherwise stated.

—	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.
Bacon	1s.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Beef	4½d. to 6d.	8d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s.	10d. to 1s.
Bread (per 2 lb. loaf).	5d. to 6d.	4d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
Butter, fresh ...	1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.	1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Candles	4d. to 9d.	7d. to 9d.	6d. to 7d.	9d.
Cheese	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 3d.
Coal (imported) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	42s.	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	20s. to 40s.	26s.
Coffee	1s. to 1s. 8d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 2d.
Eggs, per dozen ...	1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Flour	2½d.	14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	3d.	3d.
Gas (per 1,000 cubic feet).	9s.	—	7s. 6d.	—
Lamp Oil, per gallon.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.	—	15s. per 10 gallons.	—
Milk	3½d. (per 1½ pints).	4d. to 5d. (per 1½ pints).	6d. per quart.	4d. to 6d. per ¾ quart.
Mutton	5d. to 7½d.	10d. to 1s.	6d. to 10d.	7d. to 8d.
Pork	7d. to 8d.	9d. to 1s.	10d.	—
Potatoes	1½d. to 2d.	8s. to 10s. per 100 lbs.	2d.	10s. to 20s. per 100 lbs.
Rice	—	—	4d. to 5d.	—
Sugar	2½d. to 3d.	2½d. to 3d.	3d. to 9d.	3½d.
Tea	1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Tobacco	1s. to 2s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	—
Wood	—	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. (cut).	3s. per 100 lbs.	45s. per load.
Board & lodging per month.	18s. to 25s. per week.	£5 to £6	£7 to £12	From £4 to £5
Rent of a 4 to 5 roomed cottage per month.	From £2	£4 to £6	£7 to £8	£6 to £8
Clothing	rather	dearer	than	at home.

ARMY PENSIONERS.

An advance of pension may be allowed to army pensioners who are about to emigrate to become settlers in a British possession out of the United Kingdom. No advance can be allowed to a pensioner proceeding to a foreign country, or to a pensioner who returns to the United Kingdom and wishes to go out again to a Colony. To a permanent pensioner an advance of six month's pension may be given; to a temporary pensioner an advance of not more than nine months' of the unexpired term of his pension; in either case the advance is in addition to the pension for the quarter in which it is made. No advance of the annuity for distinguished conduct or meritorious service or Victoria Cross pension awarded under the Pay Warrant should be made in any circumstances. Advances of pension are made to assist pensioners who are likely to be suitable emigrants, have a genuine intention of settling in a colony, and have a fair prospect of bettering themselves and their families by doing so. The paymaster will exercise his discretion as to allowing the advance. Soldiers' pensions may be partially commuted in suitable cases for the purpose of emigration, but no pension may be reduced thereby to less than 1s. a day. All applications for information on this subject should be addressed to the officer by whom the man's pension is issued.

EMIGRATION STATUTES.

The British and Colonial Statutes relating to emigration, a list of some Emigration Societies, and other information bearing on assistance given to intending emigrants, will be found in the *Emigration Statutes and General Handbook*, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d. post free (*see* p. 1).

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.*

Appointments and Employments.—The High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications from Clerks, School-teachers, Engineers or others desirous of appointments in South Africa; nor is he in a position to assist persons to obtain employment there. Appointments can only be obtained by personal application in South Africa.

Farm Labourers.—The labour employed upon farms—whether agricultural or pastoral—is almost exclusively that of Kaffir and other coloured races. The men are paid 10s. to 20s. a month with food and sleeping accommodation. Sometimes pasturage for a few cattle is also given, and in some districts wages are paid in stock. On the wine farms wages for this class of labour are 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day with allowances. Shearers are paid 4s. 6d. to 5s. per 100 sheep with board and lodging. Owing to the higher wages offered to men on the railways, and at the gold and diamond fields, farmers find a difficulty in procuring hands, especially during the lambing, shearing, harvesting, and vintage seasons; and complaints are general as to the unsatisfactory

* This information, which is collected mainly during the six weeks previous to publication, is supplemented by a monthly report compiled and issued free by the Emigrants' Information Office. This Office does not find employment for emigrants.

nature of coloured labour. Still, very few farmers are willing to offer such wages or furnish such accommodation as would satisfy Europeans, for whom, therefore, whether as shepherds or farm labourers, there is, generally speaking, little or no demand unless they are willing to accept 2s. to 3s. a day with board and lodging. In Natal, where Europeans form only a small part of the whole population, and cannot all work out of doors in the hot climate of the coast regions, coloured labour is far cheaper, costing (including food) 25s. to 32s. a month for men, of which 15s. to 20s. a month constitute wages. British emigrants must also remember that in many farming districts of the Union the Dutch language is usually spoken.

Shares System.—There is, however, a fair number of vacancies for experienced farm hands with a little capital on the “halves” system; by which the owner of the land provides the necessary land, implements, and stock, and receives a half share of all sales of produce, &c.

Farmers.—There are fair openings in fruit growing, in stock farming, and in general farming for farmers with a little capital, but it is essential that every one should have some experience of the country and local conditions, before investing in land. They will find that market gardening, other than fruit growing, is largely in the hands of coloured persons; and white men, to whom the necessaries of life are much more expensive, compete with them at some disadvantage. Intending settlers requiring further information regarding agriculture should apply to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

General Labourers.—The same remarks apply to general as to farm labourers. There is very little market for unskilled British labourers; natives at 3s. to 3s. 6d. a day, and to some extent foreigners are generally employed. There is no opening whatever for men looking for work of a light nature, or for handymen.

Miners.—The numbers of miners at the Transvaal gold mines shew a considerable increase of white and coloured labourers as compared with the numbers two or three years ago and experienced men can generally find work, but it must be remembered that only about 12 per cent. of the employees are whites. The diamond mines in the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State Provinces employ many hundreds of skilled miners when they are at full work; the supply of miners at the present time is equal to the demand. At the coal mines coloured labour is mainly used, and the demand for white men is limited, but in Natal thoroughly experienced men can get work at 14l. to 16l. a month. Copper miners, when they are wanted at Ookiep, in Namaqualand (Cape Province), where the principal copper mines of South Africa are situated, are procured from here on engagements of three years, and no one should go there unless engaged, as the local supply is quite equal to the demand; they receive 6l. to 9l. a month with quarters.

Mechanics.—Employment in the building trades at Johannesburg continues brisk, and the state of trade at Pretoria is fair as regards building, shops and farming. In the Orange Free State the demand for labour is small. In the Cape, with a few exceptions at Cape Town such as saddlers, stone dressers and body coat hands, there is no special demand for more mechanics anywhere. Mechanics other than the above are therefore cautioned against going to South Africa now, unless they go out to situations engaged for them, or have means of their own sufficient to keep them for some months. It should be remembered that large numbers of Malays and other coloured men (not including natives) in all parts of the country, now compete with

whites as skilled mechanics at lower wages. The shoemaking and tailoring trades at Cape Town are for the most part in the hands of Malays and foreigners. Many blacksmiths also in all parts of the Union are coloured men, as well as large numbers of harness makers, brickmakers, navvies, gardeners, coachmen, upholsterers, stone cutters, bricklayers, plasterers, &c. Emigrants should remember also that trades are not so sharply defined as in this country; a carpenter, for instance, should be ready to act as wheelwright or cooper; or a plumber as a slater; or a bricklayer as plasterer, mason or stone cutter.

Shopmen and Clerks.—Clerks, shopmen, storekeepers, and others without a manual trade are warned against emigrating, unless they have situations to go to, or have special experience in a particular line of business, or have means of their own.

Professional Persons.—There is not much opening for more architects, engineers, surveyors, or other professional persons, unless they have situations to go to, or have sufficient money (say 200*l.*) to live on for a few months while looking for employment, or are willing to take up at first some manual work. Competition is keen, and the cost of living while waiting for work is a serious consideration. Engineers will find that little machinery is made in South Africa, and that the engineering establishments are as a rule only repairing shops. The supply of qualified male teachers in Government Schools is in some districts still short of the demand; the supply of female teachers is larger. Certificated teachers desirous of employment must apply to the Provincial Departments of Education. For the regulations which govern the practising of these and other professional persons, *see* the Professional Handbook, issued annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.*

Civil Servants.—The number of vacancies in the Civil Service is very limited.

Railway Men.—Railway men should not go out, unless they are advertised for in this country.

Police and Riflemen.—As to the Police and Cape Mounted Riflemen, *see* the Professional Handbook mentioned on p. 1. Recruiting in this country for both Forces is suspended.

Army Pensioners.—*See* p. 16.

Female Domestic Servants.—For thoroughly good female domestic servants there is a demand at Cape Town, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Durban, and other towns; but the fact of native competition and of a strong prejudice held by European girls against this kind of service, must be kept in view, male coloured labourers being usually employed as cooks, general servants, and for laundry work. It may be stated, however, that any female servant, if of good character and industrious, especially if she is also a good plain cook, will have no difficulty in getting employment. In most houses a native or other coloured labourer is kept to do the more menial kind of domestic work. But it is not advisable for women without means to go, unless they are in charge of responsible persons, or are met by friends on landing (*see* p. 7). In country districts natives are generally employed as domestic servants at from 10*s.* a month, with board and lodging; wages for Europeans are 2*l.* to 4*l.* a month with board and lodging. Female servants, who are emigrating, should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Governesses, clerks, shop assistants, &c.—There is not much demand for women teachers who are uncertificated, governesses, lady clerks, dressmakers, nurses, shop assistants, working housekeepers, ladies' maids, companions, lady helps or lady housekeepers. At Cape Town, however, there is a demand for young women in the jam-making, book-binding, fish packing, confectionery, and tobacco industries. Female telephonists at the Pretoria Telephone Exchange (who must be sixteen to eighteen years old at date of examination) begin at 48*l.* and rise to 132*l.* a year; they are examined in Dutch, &c. Governesses are paid 24*l.* to 50*l.* a year; they are generally expected to assist in light household duties. There is sometimes a demand for skilled shorthand writers or typists, at 5*l.* to 12*l.* a month and upwards. It is distinctly advisable that wage-earning women of the above classes should have definite employment to enter on arrival in South Africa, or should, at least, have relatives or friends with whom they can reside until employment is obtained; otherwise they are warned against going. The high cost of residence for even two or three months in a boarding-house, while seeking employment, quickly reduces an immigrant's resources. Women emigrants, whether school teachers, governesses, clerks, &c. should not emigrate to South Africa without first communicating with the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, S.W.

Hospital Nurses.—Nurses in most households must be prepared to do everything, as well as attend to the patient. There is no opening whatever for nurses who are half trained, and even in the case of trained nurses, the supply often exceeds the demand. (*See the Professional Handbook mentioned on p. 1).*

Agreements for Service in the Transvaal.—An agreement of service executed here for performance in the Transvaal is valid there for three years, if (1) it is in writing, and (2) if it is ratified, after inspection, by a resident magistrate in the Transvaal, within two months of the arrival of the contracting servant in the Transvaal. The magistrate may modify any condition of the agreement which he deems inequitable.

CAUTION.

Cases having come to the notice of the Emigrants' Information Office of emigrants to South Africa being deceived by extravagant promises of advantages held out by interested persons or syndicates, intending emigrants are strongly advised to obtain trustworthy information with regard to South Africa by communicating with the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., or with the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

EMPLOYMENT.

The Emigrants' Information Office does not find employment for emigrants.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

For further particulars as to Crown Lands, Farming, Mining, &c., see the Union of South Africa Handbook, with Map, published by, and to be obtained from, the Emigrants' Information Office, price 1*d.*, post free. Or apply to the Chief Clerk at the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; or to the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Head Offices of the British South Africa Company are at 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. Emigration and Information Offices have been opened at 138, Strand, London, W.C., and 140, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, where information may be obtained.

Population.

Southern Rhodesia is divided into two provinces—Mashonaland, chief town Salisbury, which is the seat of Government; and Matabeleland, chief town Bulawayo. The total population consists of about 23,600 Europeans (of whom only 8,027 are females), and 746,000 natives and other coloured persons.

Landing Regulations.

For passengers landing at Beira no passport or permit to land is necessary; but all such passengers must *either* (1) declare in writing that their destination is Rhodesia, and deposit £10 if required, *or* (2) prove their possession of £50 in money or valuables and deposit £10 if required. For passengers landing at Cape Town, *see* p. 10.

Arms and Ammunition.

No arms or ammunition may be imported into Rhodesia without the permission in writing of the British South Africa Company, or a magistrate of the Territory. (Ordinance No. 2 of 1891.)

Fares.

No free passages are granted. The Cape and Rhodesian Railways and the Union Castle Line grant special rates, which in all cases include second class accommodation by train, to approved farmer settlers and their wives and families proceeding to Rhodesia to take up land; these rates from England to any station in Rhodesia are (1) *via* Cape Town, from 23*l.* 10*s.* (second class), from 13*l.* (third class), and 11*l.* (third class open berths for men only); *or* (2) *via* Beira, from 26*l.*, 15*l.* 10*s.* and 13*l.* respectively. The free luggage allowed on the railways is 150 lbs. in the second class and 100 lbs. in the third; half ordinary rates are charged for excess luggage. Accepted settlers can travel by the Aberdeen Direct Line also to any part of Rhodesia for 21*l.* (second class throughout *via* Beira).

Climate.

Naturally a country of such large extent (148,575 square miles) has a variety of climates, yet as most of it is a considerable height above the sea and within the tropics, there are no extremes of heat and cold. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry; the early rains begin about the end of October and continue with intermissions till the beginning of April; from May till the end of September there is practically no rain; the best time to arrive is during the dry season. The rainfall is greater in Mashonaland than in Matabeleland, the average at Salisbury being about 32 inches a year, and 24 at Bulawayo.

Professional Openings.

The supply of professional men in Rhodesia is quite sufficient at present. For police, barristers, solicitors, etc., *see* the Professional Handbook, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.*

Clerks.

The vacancies which occur in the commercial houses are always readily filled by men on the spot, and book-keepers and clerks are *warned* against going out unless they have the promise of employment.

Mechanics and Labourers.

There is no demand for mechanics, railway or other labourers, practically all unskilled labour being performed by natives.

Domestic Servants.

Household work is almost entirely performed by natives (men), the rate of pay being 15s. to 2l. a month with food. Good white female domestic servants and nurses are occasionally in demand at wages from 3l. to 5l. a month with board and lodging. But they are warned against going alone (*see p. 7*), or without a definite promise of employment, and should apply for assistance and protection to the South African Colonisation Society. This Society obtains a reduction on the ocean fare, and great facilities on the railway, either *via* Cape Town or *via* Beira; at both these ports passengers will be met by the Society's representative, and arrangements will be made for the further railway journey up-country.

At Salisbury there is a ladies' Residential Hostel, called Sacs House, and a Nursing Hostel for women and children. The Rhodesia Committee has also representatives in most of the principal towns. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Rhodesia Committee, South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Prohibited Immigrants.

By the Immigration Act, 1903, the following amongst others are prohibited from entering Southern Rhodesia:—(1) Any person who when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Minister; (2) any person who is not in possession of visible means of support, or is likely to become a public charge; (3) certain criminals. But the Act does not apply (1) to the wife or minor child of a permitted immigrant; (2) to anyone who has served in the Volunteer forces in South Africa and has received a good discharge; (3) to persons domiciled in South Africa; or (4) to persons who have entered into a prescribed form of contract to serve employers in Southern Rhodesia.

Paupers and other undesirable immigrants are prohibited from entering North-Western Rhodesia by a Proclamation of July, 1908.

Mining of Gold and Coal.

Gold mining is the principal industry of the country, and the output of gold in 1910 was valued at £2,568,198. The output of coal from the Wankie Colliery in 1910 rose to 180,068 tons. The output of silver in 1910 was 217,633 ozs.

Land for Settlers.

Land can be purchased from the British South Africa Company for cash, or held under a permit of occupation, with option of purchase for cash or by instalments at any time within ten years. At present the average price of land sold by the Company is about 2s. 6d. an acre. Central farms have been established where a limited number of intending settlers are taken to learn local conditions before taking up

farms of their own. Applications for land must be addressed to the Secretary, Estates Office, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Full information can be obtained from the Controller, Emigration and Information Office, 138, Strand, W.C., and 140, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Farming.

The country is very suitable for ranching and most parts are well suited for agriculture also. Farms generally range from 3,000 to 6,000 acres. Maize is the principal crop. Maize, millet, potatoes and many other crops can be grown without irrigation, and tobacco-growing continues to make very satisfactory progress. Wheat, barley, and oats also are grown as winter crops without irrigation, and experiments have also been made in cotton, fibres, ground nuts, linseed, broom-corn, coffee, and other products. A man should have a capital of at least 500*l.* before starting to farm, and should acquire some experience of the country before buying land. Farmers work their own land, so that there is very little opening for men desiring positions as managers, overseers or assistants. Market-gardening is largely in the hands of Indians and Chinamen. Citrus and other fruits are grown with success in many parts of the Colony. There are about 370,000 cattle, two-thirds of which belong to the natives. Considerable expansion has taken place in the dairying industry.

Native Labour.—Native labour is generally employed for farm work. As a rule, natives do not like to work long at a time, and choose their own season for coming to work. The wages are from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a month with their food, but the better class of natives can earn more than this in houses, on railway construction, or at the mines.

British South Africa Police.

The British South Africa Police are under the control of the British South Africa Co. For regulations as to admission, pay, etc., see the Professional Handbook, issued by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.*, post free.

Rates of Wages.

The rate of wages for Europeans is approximately as follows, but is always liable to change. Wages are high, but it must be remembered that the demand for labour is limited, and that the cost of living is high also:—

(1) <i>Per day</i> —		(1) <i>Per day</i> —cont.	
Blacksmiths and fitters ...	22 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 25 <i>s.</i>	Tailors ...	20 <i>s.</i> to 25 <i>s.</i>
Bookbinders (<i>per week</i>)	110 <i>s.</i>	Wagon makers ...	20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>
(2) <i>Per month</i> —		(2) <i>Per month</i> —	
Bricklayers and masons ...	20 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>	Clerks ...	from 15 <i>l.</i>
Brickmakers ...	20 <i>s.</i> „ 30 <i>s.</i>	Domestic servants, male ...	8 <i>l.</i> *
Carpenters and joiners ...	20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Domestic servants, female ...	3 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> *
Miners ...	25 <i>s.</i>	Engine drivers ...	25 <i>l.</i> „ 30 <i>l.</i>
Painters ...	17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Fitters ...	30 <i>l.</i> „ 35 <i>l.</i>
Plumbers ...	15 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Gardeners ...	15 <i>l.</i> to 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Printers (<i>per week</i>)	110 <i>s.</i> „ 120 <i>s.</i>	Mine managers ...	from 50 <i>l.</i>
Rivetters ...	25 <i>s.</i>	Saddlers ...	20 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i>
Shoemakers ...	20 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	Shop Assistants	10 <i>l.</i> to 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

* With board and lodging.

Cost of Living.

Food.—Recent prices at Salisbury are approximately as follows :—

Bacon	... 1s. 4d. per lb.	Milk	... 4d. to 6d. a pint.
Beef (fresh)	3d. to 9d. per lb.	Mutton (fresh)	... 10d. per lb.
Bread	5d. per 2-lb. loaf.	Oil (paraffin)	2s. to 6s. per gall.
Butter (fresh)	... 2s. per lb.	Pork	... 9d. to 10d. per lb.
Cheese	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.	Potatoes	... 1½d. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.	Sugar	... 3d. to 8d. per lb.
Eggs	... 1s. to 2s. 6d. a doz.	Tea	... 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb.
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	... 20s.	Tobacco (Colonial)	2s. to 6s. per lb.

Clothing.—Clothing is dearer than it is in the United Kingdom (for outfit *see* p. 6).

Board and Lodging and Rent.—8l. to 10l. a month may be taken as the average cost of board and lodging at boarding houses, and 10l. to 15l. at hotels. The rent of an average house is 8l. to 10l. a month.

NOTE.—The Emigrants' Information Office will be glad to receive suggestions and information on any part of South Africa, more especially from Colonists. Special inquiries are invited. Maps and directories may be seen at the Office.

Cost of Living.

Food.—Recent prices at Salisbury are approximately as follows:—

Bacon	... 1s. 4d. per lb.	Milk	... 4d. to 6d. a pint
Flour (fresh)	... 3d. to 4d. per lb.	Station (fresh)	... 10d. per lb.
Butter (fresh)	... 2s. per lb.	Pork	... 5d. to 10d. per lb.
Cheese	... 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.	Potatoes	... 1d. per lb.
Onions	... 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.	Sugar	... 5d. to 6d. per lb.
Eggs	... 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.	Colonial	... 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	... 1s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.		

CAUTIONS.

Clothing.—Clothing is dearer than it is in the United Kingdom (for outfit see p. 20).

Board and Lodging.—It is not a month may be taken as the average cost of board and lodging at boarding houses, and 10s. to 12s. at hotels. The cost of an average house is 8s. to 10s. a month.

1. Female Emigrants are warned against going alone (see pp. 7 and 21).

2. If any person, by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he is liable to fine or imprisonment.

January, 1912.